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The Democratic Pioneer.

TRUTH, JUSTICE AND THE CONSTITUTION.

BY L. D. STARKE. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 13, 1855. VOL. 6---NO. 15

MOCRATIC PIONEER.

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L. D. STARKE,

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POETRY.

FIRMNESS.

BY PHEBE CAREY.

Let him go, and let him stay—
I not mean to die;
s he'll find that I can live
hout him if I try.
ought to frighten me with frowns,
errible an Black—
ay away a thousand years
ore I ask him back.

that I had acted wrong,
foolishly besides;
forget him after that—
uldn't if I died
s wrong what right he'll be
e across with me?
n't an angel quite—
n't meant to be.

I am older sweetheart once,
know when we fell out,
ssy says she was not cross,
I'm sure she didn't pout!
ough to vex a saint—
more than I can bear;
that girl of his was—
ll, I don't see where
ides that she was pretty, too—
beautiful's good;
er if she'd get him back
gain, now, if she could?
she would, and there she is—
lives almost in sight,
ow it's after nine o'clock—
hapsh's there to-night.
ust write to him to come—
then I've said I won't;
t care so much, but she
n't have him if I don't.
. I know that I was wrong,
he was in the right;
s I'll; I'll tell him so—and then—
st he'd come to-night?

EXTRACT OF THE

RESS OF HON. THOS. RUFFIN,
OF NORTH CAROLINA,
fore the State Agricultural
ty of North Carolina, October
.

e a true view of the labor employed in
ricultural is the next subject for our
tion. It is a most important ele-
in its cost, amount and value of
on. I very frankly avow to you
t our mixed labor of free white
European origin and of slaves of
African race is as well adapted to the
and private ends of our agriculture
other could be—making our cultiva-
d less thorough, cheap, and pro-
than it would be, if carried on by
es alone, and far more so than the
by themselves would make it; and,
e, that it has a beneficial influence
prosperity of the country, and the
l and moral state of both races,
ng both better and happier than
would be here, without the other.
se, I am not about entering into
troversy which has cost itself
e contentions of sectional factions,
ing for political power. It is un-
ry that I should, for every one is
I believe, of the nature of the con-
y and the motives of the parties to
is one of the conservative effects of
to impress on us a deep conviction
estimable value of the Union, and
and reverence for the Constitution
created it; and hence we habitually
a good feeling, as of brethren, to-
our fellow-citizens of every State,
deed or word tending to impair
ectuity of the Union and the effi-
of the Constitution, and the laws
in accordance with it, or to alienate
ections of the people of the different
rs from each other, is seen with indig-
d frowned on with indignation
, if there were any thing in slavery
ever is connected with it incom-
with that fundamental law, I don't
t our people would willingly abide
sacred instrument, though it should
a right hand or pluck out a right
But there will be no occasion for a
of our loyalty in that respect, since
nstitution clearly recognizes our
, sustains the rights of ownership,
forces the duty of service; and I
suaded that the obligation of those
ons and their execution will be ulti-
pronounced and carried out by
n whom the Constitution itself con-
thority. My purpose now, however,
ly to maintain that slavery here is
le to the interests of agriculture in
f economy and profit, and not un-
ome to the moral and social condi-
each race. In support of the first
f the proposition, a decisive argument
ished by the fact that the amount
lue of the productions of slave labor
country exceeds those of similar
tions, nay, of all other agricultural
ctions, of an equal number of men in
her country, as far as they can be
imed. In some localities, indeed,
and in respect to some articles of great value, the production would cease, or nearly cease, with slavery: since the Blacks, by the constitutions inherited from their African ancestors, can labor, without detriment, under degrees of heat, moisture and exposure, which are found to be fatal to the whites, whose systems are better adapted to the different conditions of the atmosphere. In truth, if the free men in those States in which slavery prevails be allowed credit for common sense and the capacity to understand their own wants and interests, the utility of the employment of slave labor and its productiveness are established beyond controversy, simply by the fact that it is done. Men who are thoroughly versed in the practical operation of any institution certainly will not, to their own prejudice, uphold it from generation to generation, and cling the closer to it, as by its natural extension it becomes more and more destructive. If it be said that the continuance of slavery does not prove its utility to the Commonwealth, because it was continued of necessity and would have been, however impolitic it might be found, we must own some force in the suggestion, by itself, since at all times after its introduction it would have been difficult to get rid of it, and that difficulty has been continually increasing. It was much easier for those who now condemn so strenuously our toleration of slavery, to capture and enslave the helpless Africans and bring them here, than for us without crime yet more heinous, to renounce our dominion over them and turn them loose to their own discretion and self-destruction. Their fate would soon be that of our native savages or the extra-chartered blacks of the West Indies, the miserable victims of idleness, want, drunkenness and other debaucheries. But the argument goes only to show that we would have done right—even though enforced thereto by the necessity spoken of—in still holding those people in bondage. It is far from showing that slavery would not have been and ought not to have been maintained though there had been no such hypothetical necessity for doing so. Furthermore, here are numerous facts to prove a clear opinion to the contrary in every class of the population. When did any man, for example, leave North Carolina in order to get clear of his slaves or of slavery? We have, indeed, a respectable and peaceful religious society—less numerous than formerly—who are forbidden by an article in their creed from holding men in slavery. Even they never warred or contended against this institution here nor sought to entice or spirit away their neighbors' slaves; but like the quiet and Christian men they professed to be, they left us an immigrated chiefly to the States of the North-west, in which slavery did not exist. With that slight exception, the public sentiment is so generally satisfied with the existence of slavery and its propriety here, that it may properly be called universal. Some men have emancipated some or all of their slaves by sending them to other States. But I know not of an instance in which the former owner went with them, or left North Carolina because other owners would not follow this example. On the contrary, when our slaveholders remove, they carry their slaves with them; far into the South, where slavery is, if possible, more firmly fixed than here, because they expect the labor of the slaves to be more productive. Besides, there are many in the East of this State who do not hold slaves, some from choice and some from inability to purchase them, and nevertheless they are content to abide among us and our slaves. And it is also true, that even when those men migrate, much the larger part of them likewise go to the south of us in the thick of slavery, because they hope to make a greater profit from their own exertions. These facts, which cannot be denied, will bear reflection, and furnish evidence sufficient to satisfy any fair mind that there is an unanimous conviction of our people that slavery, as it exists here, is neither unprofitable nor impolitic, nor unwholesome. For certainly, though slaveholders, we may claim to possess as clear understandings and as clear consciences as generally fall to the lot of other men.

It would, indeed, be otherwise, if it were true, as supposed or set forth by some, that slavery degrades free labor, and, consequently, that our population are too proud or too lazy to work, and become, especially slave owners, dissolute and profligate in morals, as well as atrocious tyrants. But that is not true—not at all true; and there never was a greater mistake than to suppose it true. It cannot but excite a smile in us, who know the contrary so well, when we are told that white men do not work here, and that they do not because it is considered disgraceful. Why, there is not a country on earth in which honest labor and diligence in business in all classes and conditions is considered more respectable or is more respected than like every other people, have the idle and the vicious amongst us. But they are chiefly those who have the least connexion with slaves, and particularly those employed in agriculture, and are to be found, without means, lounging about cities and villages. Many most independent farmers, who own slaves, but not enough to make their superintendence full employment, work, they and their sons, with their slaves; and it is sure, that no one here ever treated them or thought of them as disgraced by it. Indeed, every one, who by intelligence, integrity and industry provides for himself and his household, either in the field or at the forge, or any other mechanical pursuit, is as highly respected here, as in every other well ordered community; and many of them are of great and useful influence in society.

It is a mistake, too, equally notable that slaveholders are above or exempt from the cares and the business of life; and it is a gross calumny to represent them as the ruthless and relentless tyrants, of whom some persons delight to draw over-charged and exaggerated caricatures. Although the labor of a large slaveholder is not manual, yet it is not the less engrossing and onerous; and the feeling between masters and their slaves in the great bulk of our population is kindly on the part of the former, and affectionately faithful on the part of the latter. Slavery, indeed, is not a pure and unmixed good. Nor is anything that is human. There are instances of cruel and devilish masters, and of turbulent and refractory slaves, who cannot be controlled and brought into subjection but by extraordinary severity. But these are exceptions, and rare exceptions. Great severity in masters is as much opposed to the usages of our people as to the sentiment of the age, and, indeed, to the interest of the master. Moderation in the punishment of dependents is founded in nature; and unjust, excessive, and barbarous cruelty is not to be presumed, but quite the contrary. The meek man who led the Israelites through the wilderness, and legislated for them by inspiration, understood this better than those who paint us so frightfully, without knowing much about us. In treating of the different degrees of homicide, he had regard to the known motives of the human heart, and thereon founded the presumption, that the slaying of a slave by the master is by misadventure, "because he is his money," unless it should be rebuked by such excess in the degree or duration of the infliction as to make him "die under his hand," and thus evince that discipline was a pretence, and the killing of designed malignity or wanton brutality. I appeal to every one, if our experience is not in accordance with the divine statute. The same motive induces the master to be observant of the health and morals of his slaves: to care for them, and provide for them; to restrain them from baneful excesses, and employ them in moderate, though steady labor. That this is the course—the established habit of the slave-holding portion of the country, is plainly to be deduced from an increase in the numbers of our slave population beyond the ratio of natural increase in the population of any other nation; which could only arise from the abundant supply of the necessaries and comforts of life, and a contented state of mind.

But the interest of the owner is not the only security to the slave for humane treatment: there is a stronger tie between them. Often born on the same plantation and bred together, they have a perfect knowledge of each other, and a mutual attachment. Protection and provision are the offices of the master, and in return the slave yields devoted obedience and fidelity of service; so that they seldom part, but from necessity. The comfort, cheerfulness and happiness of the slave should be, and generally is, the study of the master; and every Christian master rejoices over the soul of his slave saved, as of a brother, and allows of his attendance on the ministry of God's word and sacraments, in any church of his choice in his vicinity. The condition of a slave denies to him indeed opportunities of education sufficient for searching the Scriptures for himself, and working thereout his own conversion; but God forbid that should be necessary to salvation! It is not; for to the poor and the unlettered, the Christian graces are promised and given in an especial manner, because they have less pride of intellect, more simplicity of faith, and more singleness of heart; and among the slaves of this country there are many exemplary Christians. Indeed, slavery in America has not only done more for the civilization and enjoyments of the African race than all other causes, but it has brought more of them into the Christian fold than all the missions to that benighted continent, from the Advent to this day, have, or probably, those for centuries to come would, excepting only the recent colonies of blacks on the western coast of Africa, by which one may hope and believe that under divine direction the lights of civilization and the knowledge of the true God may be reflected back on that whole land. Such are some of the beneficial effects on that race of their connexion with us. Upon the slaveholder, the impressions are not less distinctly durable nor less beneficial. He is habitually a man of employment. As a military life, he must train his troop to their duties, lay out their work, and superintend its execution; and by a mild and just, though firm discipline, reward and punish according to their deserts; and he must never fail in sympathy with them, in regard to innocent enjoyments, at proper times, and their needs in sickness and in health. Sometimes matters, very trivial in themselves, have exceedingly great effect in improving the slave and uniting him to his owner. I know a gentleman, one of the most successful planters, who produced a marked change for the better among his slaves, by the small boon of a cheap looking-glass for each of their quarters. Another bound his people to him by a devoted affection, by joining with solemnity in their processions at the burial of their dead, in a grave-yard, which he had protected by a plain post and plank enclosure.

It is a great error in those who do not know our slavery, to confound authority in the private relations, though it be that of a slave-owner, with the absolute power of a prince on a throne. A political despot is separated from his subjects. He knows them not, nor loves them. He sympathises with none of them, but their positions and feelings are in constant hostility. But authority in domestic life, though not necessarily, is naturally considerate, mild, easy to be entreated, and tends to an elevation in sentiment in the superior which generates a humane tenderness for those in his power, and renders him regardful alike of the duty and the dignity of his position.—It is only when the authority is disputed and resisted, that a conflict occurs; and the slaves, if kept to themselves, unpromoted from without, will seldom give occasion in that way for rigor. Why should this propitious state of things be changed? Why should any wish a change? Especially, why should persons, who have no concern in it, who are not of us, and know not what they do, officiously interfere in relations so entirely domestic and delicate? We know that our slaves are generally humble, obedient, quiet, and a contented and cheerful race of laborers. Scattered over the plantations in rural occupations, they are never riotous or dangerous, as the same number of uneducated working men have often been in other parts of our country. Slaves are no part of the State, with no political power, and seek no violent or sudden changes in the law or policy of the country; and where slavery exists labor and capital never come in conflict, because they are in the same hands, and operate in harmony. It is not, then, a blot upon our laws, nor a stain on our morals, nor a blight upon our land. A signal instance of its beneficial political influence just occurs to me, to which I cannot refrain from asking your attention. The sad fate of the Indian tribes in territories, now framing the United States, is familiar to every one. With the exception of a few small remnants, seated among the whites as a degraded caste, in one or two of the northern States, all belonging to that region are extinct. They had no separate property, and therefore they never engaged in the pursuits of civil life, and could not be civilized. They were kidled up in wars with the whites, or, at their instigation with each other, deprived of their land, and, consequently, with reduced supplies of food by the diminution of game, and brutalised by intemperance, they wasted away while they were yet savages. The same fate befell most of those at the South, and from the same causes. But there are exceptions worthy of grave consideration. There were five large tribes on this side of the Mississippi—the Cherokees, the Creeks, the Chickasaws, Choctaws, and the Seminoles. The two former were nearer to us, and, indeed, part of their territory was within our borders. Therefore we are more familiar with them, and I will speak only of them, though I believe the same is true of all of them. The Cherokees and Creeks suffered losses of land and people like the other tribes; but they differed from them in one circumstance, and only one, from which, however, most important consequences resulted. It so happened, that, while yet respectable in strength, they got, in some way—by capture or purchase—one negro slaves. Immediately there was a change in their whole policy, which preserved their existence, and increased their numbers and their wrath. The acquisition of slaves gave them the idea of property in individuals, and in order to make the labor of the slaves beneficial, a qualified property in the lands occupied by each Indian, and worked by his slaves, was recognized by the nation, and the pursuits and arts of civilized life were established among them; farms were extended, dwellings erected, traffic practised, clothes worn after the fashion of the whites, schools and churches opened, and the red man became as the white man in his occupations, property, education, and religion. And now those tribes form intelligent and thriving people beyond the Mississippi, with ordained knowledge, property, and power; with a printed statute book, with a legislative body, and regular tribunals of justice. Such works hath American slavery wrought upon those tribes! Is that a reproach to it? And is it not marvellous that, still, it should be pursued by persons having no knowledge of its practical operation, under a phrensy against slavery in the abstract, fatally bent on its restriction and destruction, though they thereby should desolate our fields, desecrate our altars, and cause the blood of both races of our people to flow in rivers? Such philanthropy is both fanciful and ferocious, and must gall and irritate, and may, to a certain extent, alarm some. But I believe we need not apprehend much danger to our personal rights or political institutions. Occasionally demagogues may sway popular or legislative majorities against us. But it can only be for a season, and a short season.—For, in every part of our beloved country, there are men, and I trust, many men, of sound heads and sound hearts, who are able as we to understand and explain the constitution, and calculate the value of the Union as justly. Such men must have great influence in society, however it may be constituted, and will assuredly instruct, persuade, and lead back the masses to a due regard for the Constitutional rights of their fellow-citizens—not less their fellow-citizens because living far apart—for multitudes, proverbially prone to change, never do so more readily, than when, under the guidance of wise and good men, they can retrace from an extreme wrong, and escape from the domination of those who dishonestly led them into it. The very excess of the error ensures its speedy perception, and a more perfect reaction.—I believe we shall be one people again in good feeling, and therefore I cherish the spirit of brotherhood even towards those who may now seem to hold it in the least respect; and in that I only sympathise, I am sure, with the great bulk of my fellow-citizens at home."

TO PREVENT BLOOMERS.—The patent petticoat lifter is a great centre of attraction at the Fair of the American Institute, at the Crystal Palace, in New York. It is thus described:

There are four small pulleys attached to the waist, underneath the dress, over which are drove a small cord, one end of which is attached, with diaper pins, severally to the front, rear and sides of the skirt, at about the height of the knee. The other ends terminate in loops; which are led into the pockets on either side. If a lady wishes to go up stairs, she pulls loop No. 1 in the right pocket, and instantly the dress rises in front, so that the ascent is made with perfect grace. No. 2 in the left hand pocket elevates the rear in the same manner, and all pulled at once lifts all the skirts knee high.

☞ The gentlest taskmaster we ever heard of was a blacksmith, who used to say, every evening, to his apprentices:—"Come boys, let's leave off work and go to sawing wood."

MISCELLANEOUS.

OF-FISH-ALL.

BY EX-OFFICIO

There was never a more honest heart in all the old Bay State than that which beat for sixty years beneath the homespun frock of Deacon——. The general confidence reposed in his integrity was manifested in the various offices of trust he had been called upon to fill, not only in church and town affairs, but he had several times enjoyed all the 'honors and emoluments' pertaining to various petty positions which he had been permitted to occupy through the favor of Governor G——. The Deacon was by no means regarded a proud man, but he seemed to be especially conscious of his 'gubernatorial benefits, and was very desirous to, in some manner, express his appreciation of the Governor's kindness.—He, in fact, grew nervous as year after year slipped by without an available opportunity presenting itself for accomplishing his wish in this respect, for the Deacon was a man possessed of but moderate 'worldly endowments,' and was well aware that unless his testimonial should be in accordance with his means the Governor, who had very practical notions of economy, would regard it as inappropriate.

One fine morning in autumn as the Deacon had completed his category of domestic duties, and was engaged in securing his winter's supply of fish from the waters of the Merrimack, on the borders of which lay his farm, the trap was sprung, and he, at last, had 'caught his sunbeam,' in the shape of the finest salmon that had for years been taken from that beautiful river. This fish, rare, and considered a great luxury, was to the Deacon an undeniable good send; and the first thought that popped into his exulting cranium was, that this should be the medium of acknowledgment to the Governor.

But little time was allowed to be lost in apprising his wife of his determination, and her genial smile beamed an acquiescent approval of his happy thought.

As there had then been no railroads introduced into New England, the Deacon's mode of procedure was plain. He was to be his own 'master of transportation,' and was to devote his 'express' attention to the matter. His wife had the salmon carefully ensconsed in a napkin, then neatly deposited in a nice box, while the Deacon was dusting and arranging his Sunday wardrobe, and John, their eldest son, was endeavoring to illustrate the 'fitness of things,' by a justing a jaded old mare to a dusty green wagon—those 'green days' had long since passed away.

It is nearly noon, and the Deacon is off—on the road to Boston.' At two o'clock, we find him 'bringing up' at the 'half-way house,' in the little village of——. Having fastened his horse to the 'tie-post,' he enters the tavern to enjoy a quiet pipe, and perhaps to 'wipe his eye.' While meditating upon his good luck, we soon discover him becoming communicative. He gives first, an inward chuckle; then, the whole story of the capture and ultimate destination of his prize to three jolly listeners, whose highly colored countenances and curve line of conduct ought to have assured him that the spirit they were so much enjoying was not the spirit of his recital, and that they were utterly incapable of appreciating the delicacy and 'beauty' of the service in which he was engaged.

In the meantime, one of the company rose from his chair, casting a significant glance around, and walked to the door.—'Here's a subject,' he still quizzed, 'a right good chance for a joke on the old fellow!' Having that day bought a small, black, bony *pollock*, he raised it from the grass, where it had been quietly reposing, went to the Deacon's wagon, removed the salmon from the box, and carefully substituted his own last run.

The Deacon's pipe and story being concluded, out he walked in all his blissful unconsciousness, mounted his wagon, 'bound,' as he said, 'straight for the Governor's, salmon and all.'

Upon reaching B., he drove directly to the Governor's house, dismounted, ascended the steps, rang the bell, and requested to be allowed to see Governor G. The Governor received him (as all Governors do) with his usual urbanity,' and requested the Deacon to sit down. After dispensing of the custo ary preliminaries, 'in such cases made and provided,' the Deacon spread himself for a fast speech, wherein he enumerated the various kindnesses he had received at the hands of the Governor, and the consciousness of his own obligations; also of his long desire to, in some quiet, unostentatious manner, make known his appreciation. 'I have for you, Governor,' said the Deacon, 'the finest fish that has been caught in our noble river for ten years; I have myself brought it to you all the way from D. fresh from the water, Governor, this very morning.'—The Governor duly thanked him for his 'unnecessary but very agreeable' compliment, and ordered his servant to bring the box from the wagon. It was soon placed before them and opened, when lo! in lieu of the extraordinary salmon, which had been represented as occupying that snug apartment, what should be unfolded to view but the 'lone, born,' *pollock*.

'What!' said the Governor, 'do you mean to insult me, sir?' Then addressing his servant—'Remove this thing immediately!' 'Are you not aware sir,' turning to the poor Deacon, 'that the pollock is the meanest fish in the sea?'

The Deacon, whose eyes, upon first beholding the metamorphosis, had become distented to such a degree that they would have done capital service as *hat pegs* stood perfectly dumfounded! Then quietly backed out, said not a word, replaced the box in the wagon, turned his horse's head, and started for home.

When he again reached the 'half-way house,' his sad and woful countenance did (like the horse in history) 'a tale unfold.' His listening friends, awaiting his return, were ready to receive him, and questioned him earnestly as to his reception by the Governor. He endeavored to conceal his chagrin and mortification, but was at length prevailed upon to relate the particulars of his visit. They all pronounced the story extraordinary, wonderful; and the commisseration apparently excited in the Deacon's behalf seemed but to render him the more sore. While thus engaged bemoaning his misfortune, repeated was the movement towards the door, again was the box opened, when the pollock was removed, and the salmon replaced.

'Dejected and 'knocked,' as the Deacon emphatically expressed himself, off he started for home. The shades of evening had already fallen and it was not until the sounding of the nine o'clock bell that the Deacon returned to his waiting spouse.

'Sally! Sally!' said he, 'look in that box. Why did you put in that—(there the Deacon hesitated, not having indulged in an expression of profanity since he had become 'regenerated;' but swelling with rage the check-rein of his patience gave way and out he belched,) *d—d old pollock!*'

'What do you mean!' shrieked poor Sally, in a tone of voice containing a mixture of mortification, surprise, indignation and other ingredients that would require the undivided attention of an alchymist for a year at least to satisfactorily analyze.

'Go!' commanded the Deacon, and Sally tremblingly went—for 'her heart was not of *Stone*'—(Query?) She op ned the box and quietly raised up—*the salmon*.

Again was the Deacon transfixed. A brief deliberation ensued, when walking up to the box and raising the fish by the tail (and simultaneous his boot) he shouted, '*d—n you! I'll teach ye!*'—(most emphatically illustrating his remark with his boot)—*I'll teach ye to be a salmon in D——, and a pollock in Fo ton!*'

'THE OLD FOLKS.'

'O SHARPER THAN A SERPENT'S TOOTH IT IS TO HAVE A THANKLESS CHILD.'

'I suppose I must go down and see the old folks pretty soon, but it is a dull job,' said a fashionably dressed young man to me, one evening. 'The country is so dull, after living in the city, that I dread to go there; there is nothing to look at, and nowhere to go; but mother is getting pretty feeble and I ought to go.'

I perceived that the 'old folks' he so disrespectfully spoke of, were no other than his own father and mother.

'I could get along with one day well enough,' he said 'but the old folks are never satisfied unless I stay a week, or three or four days, and I get heart-sick of it, it is so dull. I used to go and see them once or twice a year, but now it is between two and three years since I have been there. I could go oftener, but it is so tedious, and then they make so much of me, and cry so when they see me, that it makes me feel bad, because I do not go as much as I ought; so sometimes I think I will not go at all.'

How little had this careless son thought of his aged parents, and yet how daily, how hourly had those aged parents thought of him, and how many fervent prayers had ascended to God for him from that quiet fireside. He knew not how many evils those prayers had averted from his ungrateful head, or how many blessings they had poured upon him.

But all sons are not thus ungrateful.—A young friend of mine who has resided sixteen years in the same great metropolis, has never failed twice a year to visit his parents, and goes often, or whenever it is possible for him to leave his business. I accidentally saw a letter he addressed to a sister a short time since, which shows that a young man can be immersed in extensive business, and yet find time to love and venerate his mother.

'I received a short note from mother,' he writes after hearing that she had been ill. 'I am fearful she is not improving. If she is any worse, or becomes dangerously sick, I'd desire to know it. I dread the thought that our mother cannot be spared to us many years, at the best—it may be but a few months. I have thought of it very much for a few weeks. Although she has lived nearly her three score and ten, and nature has almost become exhausted, yet how I should miss her! how we all should mourn for her! What a mother she has been to us; what an example; what a Christian! I am sure of it; I know that she has been my dearest object of love and affection all the days of my life. However I may have strayed from her bright examples and her teachings, my mother has always been before, beckoning me to walk in the right way, and if I have not prayed myself, with the fervor and devotion that I should, I have always felt that she was supplicating for me. How much she has cared for us! What a sacred treasure, even to the end of our lives, will be the memories of our mother.'

'I see her now, as she looked to me, when she stood by the bedside of one dying brother, cheering him in his sufferings; and I hear her say 'The same clock that told the hour of his birth, is now telling the hour of his death'—What a scene was that! We know, dear sister, that these things must be, and it is not in a melancholy strain that I write, but every indication of the approaching end of my mother, stirs within me all the tenderest impulses of my heart. Her removal will be to the *brightest* heaven, die when she may. Old age is but the threshold of death, and after a life spent as our mother's has been, the portals of another world can have no dreary look.'

How ennobling, how touching are this young man's words. We cannot but respect him for his fearful reverence and love for his mother. Years of a life in New York, subject to every snare and every temptation, engaged in an engrossing and extensive business, with the heat and passion of youth upon him, yet the one steady flame of deep love for his mother, burned unfanned in his heart.

Mothers, she was a mother worthy of such a son. She was a Christian mother. Would you inspire similar love and reverence, be like her, an earnest and heartfelt follower of the blessed Redeemer.

And let every heartless, neglectful son, remember the thorns of agony his thoughtlessness implants in the hearts of his parents. Let him call to remembrance the helpless years of his childhood, and all the self-sacrificing love that fill their hearts, and now return to them and to God the love and gratitude which are so justly due.—*American Messenger.*

KEEP COOL.—Those calm and rational observations to 'take it coolly' and 'never cry over spilt milk,' are very good till they are needed. They are extremely salutary before the fever kindles or the milk is spilled; but in the presence of pain, or on the advent of a disaster, to all those who are not gifted with fortitude by nature, or have been disciplined in the school of affliction, they are about as effectual as whistling in the teeth of a norwester.

Their utter importance in the moment of passion reminds us of the directions given by a good old New England Deacon to his choleric son:

'Whenever you feel your *d under* rising,' said he, 'be sure to say the Lord's Prayer, my son, or else the alphabet, clean through; and ling before you get to the end on't you'll be as cool as a cucumber or an iceberg. Promise me faithfully, my son.'

'Yes, daddy, I promise.'

Off trudged Jonathan to school, carrying his bread and meat, with a small bottle of molasses in jacket pocket, and his late firm promise uppermost in his herad.

A boy who bore him an old grudge met him, and after calling him 'young deacon,' and many other scurrilous nicknames, caught him off his guard and threw him to the ground, tearing his jacket, and breaking his molasses bottle.

Now, it is said by censorious southerners that a Yankee will take a great many hard names with the patience of a martyr; his spirit is proof; but tear his clothes, or cheat his belly, and he will fight to the knife.

Up jumped Jonathan, his eyes wolfish and his lips white with rage. But 'there was an oath in heaven,' and he did not forget it. So he proceeded to swallow his alphabetical pills—an antidote to wrath not mentioned in the 'Regimen Salernitanum,' nor recognized by the British College.

'A, B, C,—you've tored my jacket—D, E, F,—you've spilt my 'lasses—G, H, I, J, K—you're a tarnal rascal—L, M, N, O, P, Q—I'll learn you better manners, you scamp, you—R, S, T, U, V—I'll spile yer pictur, you old wall-eye!—W, X, Y, Z, *amperand*—now I'll pound yer insides out o' you, you darn'd encroachin' willian!'

And with that Jonathan, whose passion had been mounting alphabetically throughout all his father's prescription of vowels and consonants, caught the young scapegrace, and, throwing him down, was proceeding to work off each of the Deacon's twenty-six anti-irrascible pills in the shape of a dozen hearty fisticuffs, which might, perhaps, have brought the poor fellow to the Omega of his days, had not the timely approach of a passenger interrupted the manipulations. So much for rules to control the passions.—*Knickerbocker.*

THE THREE JOLLY HUSBANDS.

Three jolly husbands, out in the country, by the names of Tim Watson, Joe Brown, and Bill Walker sat late one evening or making at the village tavern, until, being pretty well corned, they agreed that each one, on returning home, should do the first thing that his wife told him, in default of which he should the next morning pay the bill. They then separated for the night, engaging to meet again the next morning and give an honest account of their proceedings at home, so far as they related to the bill.

The next morning Walker and Brown were early at their posts, but it was some time before Watson made his appearance. Walker began first:

'You see when I entered my house the candle was out, and the fire giving but a glimmering of light; I came near walking into a pot of batter that the pancakes were to be made of in the morning. My wife, who was dreadfully out of humor, said to me sarcastically,

'Bill, do you put your foot in the batter.'

'Just as you say, Maggy,' said I, and without the least hesitation I put my foot in the pot of batter and went to bed.'

Next, Joe Brown told his story:

'My wife had already retired in our usual sleeping room which adjoins the kitchen, and the door of which was ajar; not being able to navigate perfectly, you know, I made a dreadful clattering among the household furniture and my wife, in no pleasant tone, bawled out—

'Do break the porridge pot,'

'No sooner said than done. I seized hold of the handle of the pot, and striking it against the chimney jam, broke it in a thousand pieces. After this exploit I retired to rest, and got a curtain lecture till I fell asleep.'

It was now Tim Watson's time to give an account of himself, which he did with a very long face, as follows:

'My wife gave me the most unlucky command in the world; for I was blundering up stairs in the dark, when she cried out—

'Now, Tim, do break your neck,'

'I'll be cursed if I do Kate, said I gathering myself up the best way I could—so, I'll sooner foot the bill.'

'And so, landlord,' continued Tim, 'here's the cash for you. But, by judge, this is the last time I'll ever risk five dollars on the command of my wife.'

From the Raleigh Standard.

KNOW-NOTHINGISM AGAIN UNVEILED.

The modern faction, styled Know Nothings, changes so often, that it keeps Democrats on the *qui vive* to keep up with it. Since the exposure made last summer there have been such changes as the leaders no doubt thought would throw their opponents off the scent; but somehow things *will leak out*, and they can't prevent it. Below we give the letter of P. F. Pescud, President of the State Council, convening the dark brotherhood on the 19th ultimo. It will occur to the reader that this midnight faction prostituted the opportunity afforded them by the State Fair to their own ends —a fact that, we fear, will work injury to the Fair. But what care these political desperadoes for the good of the State?—The offices is all they want, and other interests may look out for themselves. It will be remembered that it is pretended that all secrecy is abolished; but have we any publication of the delegates here? Do we know who abolished this secrecy, or by what authority it is done? Have we the names of the officers or delegates? Not one word is published to corroborate the assertion that the secrecy is dispensed with.—It is still a secret, midnight conclave.—Even the platform adopted, poor as it is, is without a witness to prove its genuineness. But we are digressing. We invite our readers at once to the rich repast of Mr. Pescud's letter, with the key to the password:

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 1, 1855.

To
President of Council, No. N. C.

DEAR SIR: In virtue of the power vested in me by the Constitution of the State Council, I have concluded to anticipate the regular time of meeting of the State Council by a few weeks, and to convene the same in this City on Friday, the 19th day of October.

This will be during the week of the Agricultural State Fair, and those delegates who may wish to attend the Fair, will have an opportunity of doing so.

The reason why I have thus anticipated the regular time of meeting of the State Council is to enable the State Council to take such action as they may deem proper, *in view of a call for a National Convention of the Order, to be held in Cincinnati, on the 21st day of November next.*

This call for an extraordinary meeting of a National Convention of the American party at that time and place, *originated in the North*, and has reference to the position of *our Northern brethren, on the question of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and their desire for its restoration.*

In this movement are involved questions deeply affecting Southern rights and Southern sentiment. It will be for the State Council to decide what action they will take in the premises.

There are other matters of importance requiring the consideration of the State Council. That body must decide upon the time and place of holding the next American Convention, for the nomination of a candidate for Governor. It will have to appoint the ten delegates to the next National Council; and to appoint two delegates to represent the State at large in the Convention to nominate President and Vice President of the U. S., to be held in Philadelphia on the 22nd of February next. It will also be called on to lay down a platform of principles for the American Order in North Carolina. You will therefore please allow me to suggest to you the importance of convening your Council at once, for the appointment of two delegates to represent you in the State Council. And if your Council has not paid its regular dues, under the call for the same in May last, you will please send up the same by your delegates, the sum of 4 cents for each member; as the State Council is now in debt, having incurred considerable expense in printing, liability for salaries of officers, and payment to the delegates to the National Council.

The importance of sustaining some paper is another matter that will require the consideration of the State Council.

A large attendance is necessary, in order to a more efficient organization of the American party in this State; and it is therefore to be hoped that every subordinate Council will be represented.

P. F. PESCUD, Pres't S. C.
WM. H. HARRISON, Sec. S. C.

KEY TO PASS WORD:

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
°	‖	17	25	?	18	10	2	&	11	19	20	5
N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
‡	§	13	22	!	¶	4	$	15	23	†	🖙	𝄐

PASS-WORD AT OUTSIDE DOOR:
‖ ? 23 ° ! ? § 18 [Beware of

EXPLANATION AT INSIDE DOOR:
§ $! ? 5 & ? ¶ our enemies.]

That key is quite ingenious, and it is a pity that the talent wasted on it had not been devoted to a better purpose. One of the objects for assembling the Council seems to have been to appoint delegates to the abolition wing of the Know-Nothing Convention at Cincinnati on the 21st of this month. This will strike Southern men as something startling. Who were appointed to attend that Convention? All secrecy is abolished, but we are not told who are the delegates. Men are appointed to go into a Convention, the avowed purpose of which is to take steps to restore the Missouri Compromise, and yet we are not told who these men are. The Convention is called by "Northern brethren," but our Southern Know-Nothings appoint delegates to go and beg to be admitted as members.

Another rich feature is that 4 cent dun Come up and pay for your scalps—they are valued at just 4 cents each. Our opinion is that too great a value has been placed on nine-tenths of them.

But the "State Council is in debt."—So young and yet so extravagant! The poor baby wants "pap," and failing to get that, goes in debt for something else—perhaps for cigars or 4 cent drinks. What a beautiful child!

DANIEL WEBSTER'S ESTATE.—The Boston Transcript learns that the executors of the estate of Daniel Webster have sent printed circulars to persons having claims against the same, in which it is stated that the net amount of assets in their hands is $35,180 89, and the amount of claims is about $155,000. The executors are now making a distribution among the creditors. They divide twenty-one and three quarters per centum, retaining in hand about one per centum to defray expenses and charges in the suit against the city of New Orleans for a claim of $25,000 for counsel fees in the Gaines' controversy.

Democratic Pioneer.

TUESDAY MORNING, Nov. 13, 1855.

ARE THEY HONEST?

The late Know-Nothing Convention held in Raleigh, with a great apparent show of candor, adopted a resolution abolishing all the secret ceremonials of the Order and constituting themselves into a publicly organized party. But it will be observed that they have not thrown open to public inspection their past dark transactions; nor have they even made public the proceedings of the very convention that adopted the resolution! They merely publish the series of resolutions adopted—but do not give the proceedings attendant upon their adoption—the discussions—the names of the men who took part in them, nor of the delegates appointed to the National Council to nominate candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency.

It is the glory of the *Democratic* party that it has a proud *record* to which it may point as evidence of the patriotism of its members and the wisdom of its policy.—But the Know-Nothings have kept their doings closely veiled in darkness, and, either from conscious shame or fear of the people, refuse the public an insight into the dark and secret arcana of their midnight conclave! Why suppress a material part of their proceedings? The platform—the only thing that has been made public—is not even signed by the officers of the Convention that adopted it! Are they so afraid of *record evidence*, that they are unwilling to attach their names to a document which may soon be quoted against themselves? Have they not left this a loop-hole out of which to crawl upon the next change that is made? If they are sincere in their pretended abolition of obligations, why do they still hold the dark veil of secrecy so closely around their proceedings up to this time? Will any individual *member* of the late Convention dare promulge anything that transpired in that body, save and except the resolutions? Will any of them dare tell you the names of their Executive Central committee-men and delegates to the National Convention? Does their *practice* accord with their *professions* of openness? Will the people be gulled by such a *sham* of publication? Away with such hypocritical professions of candor!

INTERESTING FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

Nicaragua has lately been the scene of some stirring events, which are well calculated to attract the attention of the people of the United States. Col. Walker, the famous revolutionist, has been directing his energies in that quarter with a degree of success that ought to satisfy his ambition. Having had his troops somewhat increased by reinforcements from California, he embarked at Virgin Bay on board the steamer Virgin, and proceeded to Granada, the capital of Nicaragua, which, after a sharp skirmish, he captured. The citizens seemed delighted at this result—held a public meeting and tendered Col. Walker the Presidency of the Republic, which, however, he very modestly declined in favor of Gen. Corral.

Colonel Wheeler, our Minister to Central America, after much solicitation, proceeded to Rivas with propositions of peace. Arriving at Rivas, and learning that Gen. Corral was absent, Col. Wheeler attempted to return, but was prevented by the Governor, and detained two days; nor was he released until the town was threatened with an attack. This breach of faith on the part of Corral's forces, led to a spicy correspondence between our Minister and the General. On the 22d Corral surrendered, a treaty of peace was formed, and thus Walker's victory became complete. During the progress of these events others of importance were transpiring. On the 19th Col. Fry and Parker H. French, with sixty men, embarked on board the Virgin, which also carried the passengers and specie from California, with the intention of capturing San Carlos. The occupants of the fort, however, fired upon the steamer with cannon, and the expedition was abandoned, Colonel Fry being unwilling to risk the lives of the passengers.—On the 23d the steamer conveying the outward bound passengers by the Star of the West was fired upon from the fort. A thirty-two pound shot struck the boat, killing a lady and child, and seriously injuring the machinery. Previous to this an attack was made upon the returned Californians at Virgin Bay by the government forces, when four persons were killed and eight others severely wounded. These attacks were evidently made in a spirit of revenge for the success of Walker, and perhaps with the view of robbery.

These outrages committed upon the American Minister and other citizens of the United States, have attracted the attention of our Government; and it is said that Commodore Paulding has been ordered to proceed to Nicaragua in a ship-of-war to inquire into them.

STATE ELECTIONS.

MARYLAND.

The elections held in this State on Wednesday last have resulted favorably to the Know Nothings—that party having carried the State by probably 4000 majority. The following is her delegation in the next Congress:

1st District—J. A. STEWART. (Dem.)
2d " —J' B. RICAUD, (K. N.)
3d " —J. MORRISON HARRIS. K. N.
4th " —H. WINTER DAVIS, (K. N.)
5th " —A. W. HOFMAN, (K. N.)
6th " —T. J. ROWIE, (Anti-K. N.)

[In the 3 District, it is said that Vansant, Dem., is entitled to the seat on account of K. N. frauds in one of the words.]

NEW JERSEY.

This State rolls up a majority in favor of the Democrats.

NEW YORK.

Owing to divisions in the Democratic ranks, the Know Nothings have carried this State. The "Hard" and "Soft" Democratic vote combined outnumbered any other. All the Senatorial districts, but one, return 9 Americans, 9 Democrats, and 14 Republicans. The Assembly stands—K. N's 28; Republicans 42; and Democrats 47.

MASSACHUSETTS.

She has gone for the Know Nothings. Let Southern Know Nothings howl with joy at this result! They have carried this vilest of Abolition States. Gardiner has been re-elected Governor.

☞ We have received no intelligence from the Louisiana and Mississippi elections, except that the city of New Orleans had gone for the Know Nothings

PETERSON'S MAGAZ NE.

The December No. of this valuable periodical has been laid upon our table. Peterson has successfully fulfilled his promises to his readers during the present year, and assures them that great improvements will be made in this capital Magazine during the year 1856. The reading matter will be increased to *nine hundred pages* a year. Each number will contain a steel engraving; a colored fashion plate, and about forty wood engravings. The fashions are always pretty in "Peterson."—Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, the celebrated author of "Fashion and Famine," is one of the editors, and writes exclusively for it, assisted by all the best female authors; and morality and virtue are always inculcated. The terms are *a dollar less* than those of most other magazines of similar rank, viz. $2,00 a year, instead of $3,00. To clubs the terms are cheaper yet, three copies being sent for $5,00, five copies for $7,50, and eight copies for $10,00, with a splendid premium to the person getting up the club. Address, post-paid, CHAS J. PETERSON, No. 102 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. Specimens sent on being written for

SCENES IN THE PRACTICE OF A NEW YORK SURGEON.—We have received from the publishers, DeWitt & Davenport, New York, a very neat copy of a work bearing the above title. The author succeeds admirably in giving varied interest to a book covering 400 pages, by interspersing various incidents of his practice with valuable medical hints. Some of the scenes—romances in real life—are of a thrilling character, and are portrayed with a skilful and graphic pen.

At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Great Bridge Lumber and Canal Company, on Monday, Nov. 5th, Marshall Parks, Esq., late Vice President, was unanimously elected President of the Company and the following gentlemen Directors of the Company for the ensuing year:

PRESIDENT,
MARSHALL PARKS.

DIRECTORS.

B. T. Simmons,	of North Carolina.	
T. L. Skinner,	do.	do.
Mills Roberts,	do.	do.
E. Simmons,	do.	do.
Levi Walker,	do.	do.
Dr. T. V. Webb,	do	Virginia.
James Gordon,	do.	do.
John H. Parks,	do.	do
A. M. Burt,	do.	New York.

ENTERPRISE.—When the fever broke out and our merchants and others were hastening away—some to the Mountains, Springs, some to New York, and others to the rocky shores of the old Bay State, one of our mercantile firms who were doing a heavy commission business, shrewdly determined to go on with the purchase and sale of produce as usual. Accordingly, one of the firm made a business tour in North Carolina and the other opened a counting room in Baltimore, receiving and attending to large and frequent consignments, as heretofore. Having now returned to the city and re-opened their establishment here, they are pushing ahead as prosperously as heretofore.—*Norfolk Argus.*

Messrs. D. D. Simmons & Bro. are doubtless the merchants alluded to by the "Argus," and they are well worthy of all that is said in their commendation.

☞ We refer attention to the advertisement of A. G. Kern, Piano dealer and tuner, from Baltimore, to be found in another column.

☞ We call attention to the advertisement of Messrs. Vickery & Griffith, Norfolk. It will be seen that they have survived the pestilence and resumed business, as usual.

Election of Mayor in Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 8—Wm. Porcher Miles was yesterday elected Mayor of this city by 416 majority. He headed the "Southern Rights" Anti-K. N. ticket.

Correspondence of the Pioneer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 8th,

Mr. Editor—Now that the Bay boats have resumed their daily trips, and there is a prospect of a letter reaching you, at least before Christmas, I have just seated myself to dot down a few items concerning matters and things in the Metropolis; but the weather has been so bad, and everything so dull, that I fear my communication will partake somewhat of a gloomy character. Monday the fifth, was just such a day as a disconsolate fellow would select to commit suicide, or —— to lay back and luxuriate on hot whiskey punches and "Habanas." Notwithstanding the State of the weather, a number of citizens (democratic) were early on their way to a barbecue some distance in the country, with banners &c., displayed from their vehicles.

You have no doubt seen the President's letter which sets forth the terms on which Gen. Scott's account for back pay as Lieutenant General is directed to be settled.

The Intelligencer of Monday is down on it as a matter of course, and winds up with saying that the General has not been liberally treated by the Executive. The Union of the same day remarks that when the bill creating his Lieutenant Generalship was under consideration, it was denied by its advocates in Congress that its enactment would involve the expenditure of a dollar from the treasury on the score of back pay due under it.

A few days ago, a "bright mulatto" came to this city from Richmond, with the intention of taking the cars for the North, and being rather early he concluded to book his name at one of the hotels, no one suspecting he was a slave. A despatch from his master in Richmond, however, put an officer on his track, who nabbed him as he was about getting in the cars.

Miss Andrews, the lady who signalized herself by her services in Norfolk during the pestilence, is here at the National hotel, on her way home.

It is rumored here that Commodore Paulding is ordered with his flag-ship to San Juan del Norte, in order to protect all on the Isthmus who have the right to call on this government for aid.

On Tuesday evening, Miss Nevison, M. D., a graduate of the Philadelphia Medical College, delivered a lecture in Carusi's saloon, on "physiology, and its connection with the moral and spiritual constituents of man" It was largely attended by ladies and gentlemen, who, as the papers say, could not fail to be pleased with her distinct and modest delivery. Miss Nevison and Miss Smith, M. D., contemplate delivering a course of lectures to the ladies only.

The news received here last night states that Massachusetts and probably New York have gone for the Know-Nothings. A Democratic Governor has been elected in Wisconsin. The K. N.'s have carried the city of New Orleans. In New Jersey the Democrats have carried the State.

In the line of amusements we have the National Theatre open twice a week, with the Baltimore Museum Company as performers. There is a band of those everlasting Ethiopian Serenaders here at present. Miss Clofullia, the bearded lady, and her bearded boy, Esau, together with the Maine giantess, are here also. Iron Hall, or as it is more familiarly known as Risley's Varieties is about to be opened by Kunkle and Ford, lessees of the Holliday street theatre, Baltimore; so there is a prospect of some amusement during the winter.

Yours &c.,
W. R. C.

From the St. Joseph Cycle Extra, Oct. 28.

STARTLING DEVELOPMENTS!!—TREASON IN KANSAS.

To the People of Missouri:

A secret civico-military organization exists in our neighboring Territory, formed to war upon our institutions, and to militate against our lives, our interests and our hopes. A Mr. P. Laughlin, a Kentuckian, and a member of the secret society, with danger to his life, has made the following expose, which we give in his own words:

There are arms accumulated in abundance in Lawrence and in the Territory, furnished by an organization in Boston, which has also forwarded $100,000 in cash, to be used for the purpose of making Kansas a free State. This Northern secret society is prepared to resort to violence to carry out its purposes, in case all other means fail It proclaims the Union a bagatelle and a farce, and the Confederacy not worth preserving. A house built at Lawrence by the Emigrant Aid Society of Massachusetts, and the principal hotel of the place, is a fortress in itself, with port holes and all the requisites for offensive and defensive warfare. A box marked dry goods, and directed to Dr. Robinson, agent of the Emigrant Aid Society, was opened in my presence, and was filled with the arms and munitions of war. The leading men of this secret Northern Society are directing and governing the popular mind with a view to war They proclaim that slavery shall not exist in Kansas, and boast of having run off three negroes from Missouri, and sent them to Canada.

The object of the society, as openly promulgated to the members, is to war upon the institutions of the South. They declare that color is no bar to perfect liberty and equality, so far as the whites are concerned. The society is organized on a military basis, and draws on religion as the spur and the incentive to action. According to the constitution the members are bound to muster, in fact oath-bound whenever called upon for active service. I was introduced to the Executive Committee by Gov. Reeder, and recommended by him as a worthy member, and left it only when I found that I could not commune with it without being guilty of treason.

A resolution was offered on the 6th of September to the following effect:

That every reliable Freesoiler be provided with a rifle, a brace of pistols and a sabre, to come when called upon by his superior officer. That he should go and use his arms for the rescue of any one coming under the jurisdiction of the present laws of the Territory. For the truth of the above, I am willing to vouch an oath. P. LAUGHLIN.

☞ A man with an enormously large sucker called on a dentist to get a tooth drawn. After the dentist had prepared his instrument and was about to commence operations, the man of mouth began to strain and stretch his mouth till he got it to a frightful width. 'Say, sir,' said the dentist, 'don't trouble yourself to stretch your mouth any wider, for I intend to stand on the outside of it to draw your tooth.'

From the Richmond Enquirer.

AN ADMIRABLE LETTER.

It gives us great pleasure to lay before our readers the following sensible and excellent letter from Senate Ja's M. Mason; and we feel satisfied that the people of Virginia will heartily approve the solid grounds upon which he bases his determination not to accept the invitation of the Boston Committee to deliver a lecture on slavery in that city. It is proper that we should state, that a valued friend in Winchester had seen the letter, and, observing it, obtained from Mr. Mason a copy thereof, and enclosed it to us for publication:

SELMA, FREDERICK Co., }
October 9, 1855 }

To Messrs. Sam'l G. Howe and others, Boston:

Gentlemen:—I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 5th inst., inviting me "to deliver a lecture on Slavery," in Boston, on the evening of the 13th of March next; or at such other time as may be convenient to me, between the middle of November and the middle of March—and as an inducement to the service, you inform me, "that a series of lectures upon the subject, was instituted here, (at Boston) during the past winter;" and further, "that during the next season, a large number of gentlemen from the South, will be invited to favor us, (you) with the views prevalent in their vicinity; thus, in connection with others, presenting during the course, every shade of opinion, on this question"

I am at some loss to know what useful end it is thought will be attained, by the series of disquisitions, you thus propose before the people of Boston.

Slavery of the African race as a form of domestic servitude, in the earlier history of the country, had no geographic line of demarcation. Climate, and climate only, gradually caused its discontinuance at the North. The advantages, or disadvantages, therefore, attending it, must remain with you a matter of speculative enquiry only; and whilst such speculations must necessarily be without profit to you, experience is not wanting to show, that they are (to say no more of them) worse than useless to us. What effect, either for good or ill, the loss of African slavery has worked on the superior race at the North, either as regards their social or political condition, whether to elevate, or to depress, both or either, we at the South do not think it becomes us to determine We may have our opinions, but it would be justly deemed intrusive, if not offensive, to express them. Yet we might, with as much propriety, challenge you to discuss such topics, with a view to affect or modify your social institutions, as you can challenge us in reference to ours

When, therefore it has been ordained by physical laws, that domestic servitude, as it exists at the South, must remain peculiar to that section; and when it is conceded, (as I must take for granted it is,) that the States in the respective sections, North and South, are alone to determine what is best for themselves, in regard to such institutions, I can see no propriety, far less wisdom in the people of either section seeking to inquire into or to cavil at the social relations of another.

An experience of two centuries and a half has done much to enlighten the public judgment at the South, on the institution of slavery in the African race, as it exists there. We are satisfied not only to retain it, but as far as we can by fundamental law, to ensure its perpetuation amongst us. That experience and its results (for the reasons assigned) can be of no value to you: and, considering thus, that the people at the North cannot want information on the subject of slavery, for the purpose of determining what is best for themselves, there should be no *seeming* concession even, of their right so to determine for others.—And lest such be in any way implied, I deem it proper to decline (though I do so as courteously as it was given,) your invitation to participate in the lectures proposed at Boston.

Very respectfully, I am, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
J. M. MASON.

THE APPOINTMENT OF FOREIGNERS TO OFFICE.

The whig and Know-Nothing press and speakers have repeated again and again the charge, that the Administration had filled the various offices with foreigners to the exclusion of all native citizens. This charge has been as often denied, and abundant evidence in support of that denial has been spread before the country, but still the charge is reiterated.

We have recently read a very able speech of the Hon. John Perkins, Jr., of Louisiana, made to his constituents shortly after the adjournment of Congress, in which he reviews the acts and measures of the administration with unusual power and effect. From that speech we make the following extract on this much pressed point, and as Mr. P. is a gentleman of high character, entirely and implicity to be relied upon, we ask for his statements that weight to which they are justly entitled

"Whether the administration has appointed an undue number of foreigners to office can be tested by reference to facts.

"When this administration came into power there were more than other hundred and sixty-five (365) unnaturalized foreigners—citizens of their powers—in the employment of our government abroad as consuls and vice consuls.

"One of the first acts of the Secretary of State was an order that in future only American citizens should hold such positions. The consular and diplomatic reform bills, which subsequently passed Congress, confirmed this order of the department, and made it permanent law.

"Now, as to *naturalized* foreigners in the employment of this government.

"The United States government has in its employment as ministers, commissioners, and secretaries of legation abroad, forty one (41) persons. Of these all are native-born except three.

"We have abroad 220 consuls and commercial agents. Of these, all are native-born except 49.

"The difficulty of getting citizens, either native or naturalized, to fill certain of our petty consulates abroad, has compelled the government to employ such as it could command.

"So much for our foreign service.

"How is at home? There are in the State department proper forty persons employed, and under it in the States and Territories as governors or secretaries, (16) sixteen—in all, 56 persons. Of these, there are (5) five foreign-born.—That is less than one-eleventh.

"There are in employment in the treasury Department including those in the mint, revenue-cutter service, coast survey, light-house keepers, and customs, (3,104) three thousand one hundred and four.—Of these only (285) two hundred and eighty-five are ascertained to be foreigners. That is less than one-eleventh.

"Under the Interior Department there are (789) seven hundred and eighty-nine persons employed Of these (88) eighty-eight are foreigners. That is less than one-ninth.

"There were employed in connexion with the lower house of the last Congress (54) fifty-four persons. Of these, only one was not a native-born citizen

"I have not the facts as to the other departments, but I am assured that they give no ground for the charge I am refuting."

"As much has been said of our country *being the receptacle of paupers and criminals from the Old World*, and of the administration's neglect in not exerting its powers properly in the matter, I will merely say, that, so far from omitting its duty in the particular, the State Department, soon after the adjournment of the first session of the late Congress, instructed, by circular, our consuls abroad, not only to remonstrate specially against all such intended shipments, but to give timely notice of any such to the department, and to the collectors of the different ports to which they should be shipped.

"In the case of the Sardinian vessel arriving at New York last year with some emigrants supposed to be of this class, I am personally cognizant of the fact that the Sardinian minister at Washington was remonstrated with on the subject, and he went in person to New York to prevent their being landed."

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.—For the information of a correspondent we state that the North Carolina Asylum for insane persons, will be ready for the reception of patients at an early period of the ensuing year; and that the charge, as established by the Commissioners, will be $15 per calendar month. Due notice will no doubt be given by the Superintendent of the precise time at which the institution will be ready to receive patients.—*Rel. Standard.*

DEATHS.

Died, in Portland, Me., on the 1st inst., after a painful illness, Mrs. MARTHA MCMORINE, of this town, in the 58th year of her age.

In the death of this truly estimable lady, our community has sustained a severe loss. Gifted by nature with superior mental endowments, which were improved by high educational attainments, her varied accomplishments made her the very charm of the social circle. Dignified and affable in her manners, she won the high esteem of all who enjoyed the pleasure of her acquaintance. But beautiful as were the graces of her mind, our lamented friend was even more distinguished for the sublime virtues of a heart ever alive with sympathy for the suffering and ever active in deeds of charity and kindness Unostentatiously but faithfully did she illustrate those characteristics of her divine Master, which inculcated a spirit of generous love for her fellow creatures. In all the varied relations of life, she sustained herself and the character of the sex of which she was a shining ornament, in a manner well calculated to render her example a model for emulation. Verily, "Death loves a shining mark;" and in marking this good woman for its victim, it struck from our social firmament one of its very brightest ornaments. And here we pause; for we may not enter the sanctuary of that *domestic circle* which has been desolated by the loss of one of its chiefest idols. We but claim to mingle our sympathies with their deep sorrow, and commend them to a higher Power for that consolation which frail main is impotent to give.

A FRIEND.

Eliz. City, Nov. 12, 1855.

Died, in Chocowinity district, on the 25th ult., WILLIAM HARNEY, infant son of Samuel H. and William Catherine Forbes, aged one year, one month and five days.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

SATURDAY, NOV. 10, 1855.

COFFEE.—Rio 10¾ cts; Laguayra 11½; Java 15½.
FLOUR—Howard street $8.87½; City Mills $8.75
MEAL—Country $4,25; City $4,50 per bbl.
WHEAT—White $2a5.10; Red $2a2 08.
CORN—White 88a90c; Yellow 90a92c.
PORK—Mess $21.50a22 00: Prime $20 00.
BACON—Sides 12½; Shoulders 12 cts.; Hams 14 cts.
SUGAR—New Orleans ½ cts.: Porto Rico 7½
MOLASSES—New Orleans 42 cts: Porto Rico 38 41 cts.

THE CITY BOOK STORE.

VICKERY & GRIFFITH take pleasure in informing their friends and customers in North Carolina that their

BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE

is again open, and they are prepared to fill all orders with their usual punctuality. They offer for sale a general assortment of SCHOOL, CLASSICAL, MEDICAL, LAW, RELIGIOUS and MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, together with a large stock of

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

Country Merchants, School Teachers, and others, will find it greatly to their advantage to make their purchases from us, as we are confident that we can offer greater inducements as to quantity, quality, and price, than any other establishment in this section of the country.

V. & G. are prepared to manufacture all kinds of Blank Books to order, and respectfully solicit the patronage of all who are in want.

Orders will meet with prompt attention directed to VICK RY & GRIFFITH,
City Book Store,
nov 13 Norfolk Va.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS!
TUNING, &c.

A. G. KERN, late of Baltimore, would respectfully inform the ladies and gentlemen of Elizabeth City and vicinity, that he is making his third annual tour of the State, and will be in town a few days to attend to any tuning or repairing of Pianos, Melodeons, &c., that may be entrusted to him. Provided with a very complete set of tools, and the best of materials, he is prepared for every emergency. All work warranted to give satisfaction.

N.B.—The Counties towns and villages visited regularly every year.

Orders may be left at Williams' Hotel.

He has also made arrangements with several of the best manufacturers in the country, by which he is enabled to supply purchasers with very superior Pianos, Melodeons, &c. AT FACTORY PRICES! Every instrument will be accompanied (if desired,) with a written guarantee by the maker, and will be kept in tune, *without charge*, for a number of years.

nov. 13—1t

DRS. BLAIR & SAUNDERS, having associated themselves in the practice of Medicine, respectfully tender their professional services in all its branches to the inhabitants of E. City and adjoining country.

H. P. BLITER. L. S. SAUNDERS.
Nov. 6, 1855

A DESIRABLE FARM FOR
AT PUBLIC AUCTION

ON THURSDAY the 29th of November next, (if fair, if not, the fair day thereafter,) at 12 o'clock will offer for sale at Public Auction, at Court House at Edenton, (if not disposed of at private sale) my

"ELM WOOD,"

It is situated in the county of about two miles from the town of on the main road leading from Hertford, adjoining the lands of B. W. Thatch, W. H. Standard, Wynn, T. S. Hoskins and others. are 1020 acres in the tract, about which are cleared, and the balance

THE DWELLING HOUSE

is handsome and commodious, modern style, and of the best It is comparatively new, is in and contains seven rooms—and four above. Besides which on the premises every necessary viz: A large Gin House, Granbles, Carriage House, Kitchen House, Store House, Negro Quarters The Yard and Garden are fine off, and well stocked with kinds of

Fruit and Ornamental Trees.

The soil is of good quality, cultivation; and the quantity of timber upon the uncleared land great inducement to persons engage in that business, being within ton, where any quantity of sold at all seasons of the year prices.

☞ Any person desiring to premises, can do so at any time on my Overseer, Mr. Smith, who the Farm, or by calling upon me ton.

On the day following the sale Farm, I shall offer for sale at the premises, all my

CHATTEL PROPERTY

upon the Farm, consisting of implements, Wagons, Carts, Ploughs smith's tools, &c., my Mules, Hogs, and other stock, one Barouche Rockaway, my Crop of Corn, Fodder, Potatoes, &c., and hold and Kitchen Furniture.

TERMS OF SALE.

For the Real Estate, a credit two, and three years, from the 1st uary next payable in equal and secured by Notes with apprority, bearing interest from the 1st ry, 1856.

For the Chattel Property—all Ten Dollars and under that amount —Sums over that amount, six months it, with interest from date of Sale by Notes with approved security.

Possession of the Farm to be the 1st January next.

A. DE

Nov. 13th, 1855—6t

TEMPLE OF FASHION,
NO. 7, MARKET SQUARE,
Norfolk, Va,

THE Proprietor is happy to inform his chants and citizens of the old North that his store is now open, and he is prepared to execute every order from one that may in the most fashionable style, and at the possible notice.

Every arrival from the North will and the most approved styles of HATS, CAPS CANES BOOTS LADIES' FURS BUFFALO COON FOX ROBES, DRIVING DUCKING GLOVES as a full assortment is effected. A call from friends and customers is solicited.

R. H. STEVEN
nov 6 Practical

THE Subscribers have in Store
2,000 bushels T. Island salt
50 bls. Rye Whiskey,
15 do do Gin,
15 Hhds English Island Molasses
2 do Porto Rico Sugar.
25 bls crushed and clarified do.
30 bags Rio, Laguira & Java Coffee
50 boxes brown soap,
30 do adamantine Candles,
10 do sperm do
60 kegs cut nails—6's to 20's
With a general assortment of Dry Goods which the attention of the public is invited.

WHITE & LA
E. City, Nov. 6—6t.

TWO JOURNEYMEN TAILORS wanted immediately—constant employment and the best prices given. Apply as possible to FRANK VAUGHAN
Eliz. City, N. C., Oct. 30.

☞ Southern Argus copy 3 times and forward bill to this office.

NEW FALL STOCK
MILLINERY GOODS

THE subscriber takes occasion to offer her most sincere acknowledgments to the Ladies of Elizabeth City and the adjoining country, for the very liberal patronage before bestowed upon her, and to announce that she has taken the stand formerly occupied by Mrs. Esther Sikes, where she has just received and well selected stock of

Millinery Goods, Bonnets, Ribbons, Artificial Flowers, &c

In addition to her own stock, she has taken out the entire stock of Mrs. Sarah Lamb, which she just received from the North, which will constitute the largest and most attractive assortment of Millinery Goods ever offered in Town. Ladies desirous of obtaining the latest and most approved styles of Bonnets, &c., will find it to their interest to call.

MRS. M. C. C
Oct. 30—tf.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of Cassimeres, Vestings, &c., for Gentlemen's Pants, &c.

Any article of Clothing made to order. Drawers, &c., made at shortest notice.

oct 9 FRANK VAUGHAN

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the style of C. & J. Cartwright, was mutually dissolved on the 1st inst. All indebted to said firm are requested to settle with S. Cartwright, who is authorized to settle the affairs of the same.

JAMES S. CARTWRIGHT,
SAMUEL CARTWRIGHT.

The Mercantile business will still be carried on at the old stand by Marmaduke Cartwright & Son, who respectfully solicit a share of public tronage.

MARMADUKE CARTWRIGHT
oct 16—3t

CABINET MAKING.

WE the subscribers having purchased the CABINET ESTABLISHMENT of SYKES, with his entire fixings, materials, and stock of READY MADE FURNITURE, having secured the services of competent and experienced workmen, they beg leave to inform the public that they are now prepared to execute or make to order any article in their line, upon the most reasonable terms, upon the shortest notice, and in the highest finish and most fashionable patterns.

We are determined that our work shall be nothing by comparison with the best of manufacture, either in style, beauty or durability, we therefore appeal to the public for their continuance, but an increase of the patronage that has been extended to our predecessor.

Metallic and other Coffins furnished upon the shortest notice.

T. PARR & CO.
Eliz. City, N. C.

Jan 16, 1854

ALL AND WINTER GOODS.

HAVE NOW IN STORE, AND AM PREpared to show the most extensive and desirable stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

ever exhibited. My stock embraces every desirable grade of goods in the DRY GOODS and GROCERY line, consisting in part of

Woollen Goods for Servants Blankets, Flannels, Satinets, Cassimeres, Ladies Dress Goods of the most fashionable styles and newest designs Black and colored Silks, Merinoes, Mouslins de Cashmeres; HOUSE KEEPING GOODS. as Irish Linen, Linen and Cotton Sheetings, Damasks, Twillings, Dimities and Curtain Materials, Embroideries in Mouslin and Lace, Furnishing goods of every description, Boots, Shoes, Hats, and Caps, Hardware, Groceries, Queen Ware, Ship Chandlery, and many other articles too tedious to mention.

All I want is for the people to call down to the Old Brick Store formerly occupied by Samuel Williams, and examine my stock.

In returning my thanks to my friends who have favored me with their patronage for some time past, I solicit its continuance, with the assurance that I will sell goods as cheap as they can be bought in this or any other market. Come one, come all, and buy cheap goods.

B. T. MILLER.
Broad Water St.

Nov. 23, 1855.

DANCING, WALTZING &C.

PROF. M. MATHEWS will commence a course of lessons in Dancing, Waltzing, &c., at Temperance Saloon, on

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1st.

Persons wishing to join the class, or parents and guardians desirous of sending children, will please hand their names in before the commencement.

oct 23–2t

NOTICE.

THE Great Bridge Lumber & Canal Co.
Norfolk, Va., Oct. 2, 1855.

THE annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Great Bridge Lumber and Canal Company will be held in the city of Norfolk on Monday, 5th Nov. next at 11 o'clock.

MARSHAL PARKS, V. President.
M Burt, Secretary.

oc 10–3t

SITUATION WANTED FOR A TEACHER.

A young lady well qualified to teach the higher English branches, and the French,—a native of one of the best Female Seminaries in the North—desires to obtain a situation as Teacher. Ample references will be given. Apply, by letter or in person, at this office.

sep 29–tf

PRINCIPAL FEATURES.

CASH ONLY. Five per cent deducted for all cash sales. Small profits and quick sales. Short standing of accounts.

FRANK VAUGHAN & CO

MILLINERY, &C,

Woodville, Perquimans Co., N. C.

The Subscribers has just received from the North a superb stock of Millinery, consisting of Bonnets, Trimmings, Laces, Ribbons, &c., which she invites the attention of the ladies of Woodville and the adjoining counties. Her prices are low—at least one-half less than the usual rates—and her goods cannot be surpassed in the style. She is desirous to close out her Spring stock as early as possible, and therefore offers her goods at low figures. Call early and examine for yourselves.

MRS. E SIKES.

WOODVILLE, May 1, 1855. tf

STRIPED AND PLAID SWISS MUSLIN, only $1 25 per piece of 10 yards, cheapest ever seen in Norfolk. The Bee Hive is the place of course.

JAMES SMITH,
33 Main street.

SAIL BOAT FOR SALE.

The subscriber, having no further use for her, wishes to sell his Sail Boat, which is in excellent order. She was purchased at the sale of the effects of Thomas R. Daniels, of Roanoke Island. She can be seen at Mr. Shannon's wharf, and will be a great bargain. Apply to

oc 6–tf F. S. PROCTOR

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The firm heretofore existing under the style of Jones & Butt has been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will hereafter be conducted by Armon Jones on his individual account, to whom may want any description of Carriages, Buggies, Barouches, Rockaways, Phaetons, &c., or who may want anything in the Coach Manufacturing or repairing line, are assured that their wants will be attended to and their orders executed at the shortest notice, in the most faithful manner, and on the most accommodating terms.

ARTHUR JONES.

The subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his friends who patronized him while of the firm of Jones & Butt, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same to him who will in future conduct the business in his own name.

GEORGE S. BUTT.

Jan. 1855.

FANCY GOODS. OIL-CLOTHS, &c.

Cheap for Cash! At Low Prices for Cash!

GEORGE E. L. HYATT,

No. 445 Pearl-Street, (near Chatham,)

NEW YORK,

IS NOW IN STORE, AND IS CONstantly receiving a well assorted stock of Fancy Goods, Oil-Cloths, &c., to which he invites the attention, believing that an examination of quality and prices will prove satisfactory to Merchants and to Purchasers generally, for Cash. His stock consists of

VELVET TAPESTRY & BRUSSELS CARPETS, in new designs;

SUPERIOR ENGLISH AMERICAN 3-PLY, and ingrain carpets;

Also many NEW PATTERNS, made expressly for this trade.—Also.—

Oil and plain VENETIAN HALL and STAIR Oil-Cloths, in widths from 2 to 24 feet. IN addition,

Canton Matting, Tufted and Common Hearth Rugs and Door-Mats of different sorts.

Also Piano Covers of Choice Patterns.

Also 4-4 and 6-4 Plaid and Plain Mattings.

Also Shades of Desirable Styles.

Also Awnings, Stair-Rods, and all other articles usually kept in Carpet Stores.

MR. HYATT IS ALSO AGENT FOR SELLING

Lowell and Clinton's Power Loom Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets, as well as Barber's Auburn and Prussels 3-ply, ingrain and Venetian and Rugs,

which will be fairly represented to purchasers and sold at fair prices.

TO OUR FRIENDS AND PATRONS.

In availing ourselves to our patrons and the public at this time, we again have to acknowledge our obligations for the friendly and liberal patronage which we have been sustained. At no period of our business career, which is now of three years standing, have our prospects been more flattering. We always have and ever shall endeavour to square our business principles by justice and truth. We are well aware that a liberal and respectable business cannot be done without inducements are offered; these we have offered, and will continue to offer. We desire to execute our business in such a manner as to give pleasure and satisfaction to ourselves and all essential advantages to the community at large. We much regret that circumstances have existed to prevent us from establishing facilities to meet the present wants of our customers and the public demand. We have been and are considering what our position and resources would admit in perfecting our means of supply, and appropriate annually a reasonable proportion of our profits for that object; we being determined that our establishment shall not degenerate from the want of care and attention, and to maintain the most thorough and perfect of its kind in the state.

Should good health are permitted, and success attend our exertions, we hope to be able to show a great improvement in a few years that will be an honor to ourselves and a monument to the good sense that gave us birth.

J. R. SMALL & CO.,
Union st., Norfolk, Va.

CRAPE SHAWLS.—Just received at the Bee Hive, 50 plain White Crape Shawls from $3 to $20 each, cheapest ever offered.

JAMES SMITH.

NOTICE.

THE Fifth Session of WOODVILLE FEMALE ACADEMY, will commence on the first Monday, the 1st day of October next.

Terms the same as last Session, viz: $40,00 (forty dollars) per Session of five months, including Board, Tuition in all the English branches, Washing Lights, Fuel, Books, Paper, &c. The subscriber is prepared to accommodate twenty young ladies comfortably.

EDM'D C. BLOUNT,

The second session of the Woodville MALE ACADEMY will commence on the same day (Monday 1st October,) under his own management. Terms the same—Forty Dollars per Session of five months—no extra charge. I have made arrangements to accommodate twenty-four young men, and more can be accommodated in the place if necessary. The subscriber is prepared to employ an assistant when his School is sufficiently large to require it.

EDM'D C. BLOUNT
Woodville, Perquimans Co. N. C.

Sept. 18, 1855.—4t.

CALL AT THE SOUTHERN VARIETY DEPOT.

OUR WATERMAN'S REFRIGERATORS are pronounced to be superior to any in the market. There are many others by that name, but they have no revolving ventilator. Call at once and supply yourselves with one.

We have also on hand a large and handsome assortment of Metal and Wood Water Coolers at very low prices.

Austin's Patent Cream Freezer. Having purchased his entire right, we are sole owners for Norfolk city and county, and have no authorized agents.

J. R. SMALL & CO.,
Tin, Copper and Stove Depot,
je 12 6, Union St., Norfolk, Va.

HERTFORD ACADEMY.

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

D. BARCLIFT, Principal,
Miss Caroline V. Harvey, Assistant.

THE exercises of this department will be divided into two Sessions of 21 weeks each: the Spring Session will commence on the last Monday in February; the Fall Session will commence on the first Monday in October.

The Principal takes pleasure in anouncing that he has procured the services of Miss Caroline V. Harvey, formerly of Florida, and recently of Troy, New York. Miss Harvey is so well and so favorably known in Gates and the adjoining counties, that he deems it unnecessary to make any other remarks concerning her, than that she intends to make teaching her business through life, and that she comes to Hertford with a view of making it a permanent home.

Board can be obtained in several private families in Town, who have opened their houses exclusively for young ladies; prices from 8 to 9 dollars a month, without extra charge.

The course of instruction will embrace the usual English studies, with French, and Music on the Piano and Guitar.

TERMS OF TUITION PER SESSION.

Elementary Branches	$10 00
English and Mathematical	12 00
French,	5 00
Drawing,	5 00
Music on Piano,	15 00
" " Guitar,	7 50
Use of Instrument,	2 00

Pupils will be admitted at any period, of (and charged from the time Entrance) though it is desirable they should enter at the commencement of the term.

No deduction will be made for lost time except in case of protracted sickness.

Tuition payable at the close of each session.

A report of the scholarship, punctuality, and deportment of each pupil will be sent to parents or guardians at the end of each month.

☞ For further particulars address the Trustees, T. F. Jones, Willis H. Bagley and Jos. G. Granberry Esqrs., Hertford N. C.

Oct 9th, 1855

CHOWAN REYNOLDSON SEMINARY.

THE FIRST SESSION of this Institution will open on Thursday, September 20, 1855.

At a late meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees, Elder A. M. CRAIG, of Bertie county, and Mr JAMES A. DELK, of Tennessee, were elected Associate Principals, and arrangements were made to secure the services of a competent Instructor in the Primary Department.

LOCATION.—This Institution is located in the Northern part of Gates county, N. C., distance from South Quay 10 miles, Somerton 5 miles, Winton 12 miles, Gatesville 10 miles, from which place REYNOLDSON can be reached by public or private conveyances.

SESSIONS AND VACATIONS.

The Scholastic year is divided into two Sessions of twenty weeks each.

The first extending from September 20th, to February 14th, with an intermission from December 20th to January 3rd.

The second extending from February 24th to July 6th

A public examination will be held at the close of each session, the regular Commencement occurring on the first Friday in July.

COURSE OF STUDY.

The course of study embraces, three Departments; Primary, Academic, and Collegiate.

The Primary Department comprises Spelling, Reading, Elementary lessons in Geography, and Arithmetic, and Penmanship, Fee, $10,00 per Session of 20 weeks.

The Academic Department embraces the studies usually pursued as preparatory to admission into the FRESHMAN CLASS of our STATE UNIVERSITY at Chapel Hill, or at WAKEFOREST COLLEGE. Fee, $16,00 per Session of 20 weeks.

The course of study in the Collegiate department it as thorough as that of any Institution in the State. Connected therewith is a Scientific course to meet the wants of those who are not able or do not wish to pursue a regular course. Fee, $20,00 per session of 20 weeks.

School Room expenses, $1.

BOARD,

Ample accommodations have been made for boarding at or near the Seminary. Board, exclusive of lights $8 per month. No deduction made for less than a month. Students will in all cases be charged from the time of entrance to close of the session. It is desirable that students enter at the beginning of a session.

Tuition and Board, one half payable in advance, the remainder at the close of the session.

For further information Address,
E. D. B. HOWELL,
Sec'y Board of Trustees.
SOMERTON, VA.

Sept. 11, 1855.—Native Sentinel copy 6 weeks.

SALE OF VALUABLE LAND.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER of the Court of Equity, for Bertie County, I shall sell at public sale in the town of Windsor, on Tuesday the 13th day of November next, those

VALUABLE BANDS

in Perquimans county, belonging to the heirs at law of Alexander W. Mebane deceased. I shall also sell at the same time and place the

WILKINSON HOTEL

situated in the town of Windsor. This is the only Hotel in the town, and has hitherto received a large patronage. Also at the same time and place, I shall sell the several tracts of land in Bertie county, owned by the heirs at law of Alexander W. Mebane deceased.

The foregoing property is sold for division. The terms will be liberal and will be made known on the day of sale. A description of each tract will likewise be read on the day of sale.

L. S. WEBB, C. & M. E.

Oct 9th., 1855–3t

NOTICE.

I TAKE GREAT PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCing to my friends that I have returned safe from Europe, and deeply regret to learn the sad intelligence that the Yellow Fever is prevailing in Norfolk to an alarming extent, and all communication is cut off, and probably merchants will be compelled to look elsewhere for their fall supplies. I therefore have concluded to open an establishment in New York, and invite special attention to my extensive assortment of **HATS, CAPS AND FURS.** My long practical experience and extensive acquaintance in Virginia and North Carolina warrants me in saying that you will find it greatly to your advantage to continue your patronage, so liberally conferred upon me for the last ten years.

My Fall and Winter style of Hats are unique, and for elegance, durability and cheapness, cannot be surpassed.

All orders sent to No. 207 Pearl Street, New York, will meet with personal and prompt attention, and goods forwarded direct from New York to any part of North Carolina and Virginia.

R. H STEVENS,
of No. 7, Market Square, Norfolk Va.

Direct your orders to 207 Pearl Street N. Y.

The Temple of Fashion, No. 7, Market Square Norfolk Va., will continue open as usual—orders solicited. R. H. S.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CHOWAN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—August Term 1855.

WHITE & WILSON vs. JOSIAH BUNCH. } Attachment.

JOSIAH BUNCH, the defendant in this case, will please take notice, that said attachment was returned to the August Term last of said Court, levied on the interest of said Bunch, in a tract of land situated in Rockyhock, in the county of Chowan, adjoining the lands of Christian Nixon, Robert Nixon and others, which has been condemned to the use of the plaintiff, and conditional judgment rendered thereon, to be made absolute at the next term of the said Court, unless the defendant replevy, or appear and answer the plaintiff according to law.

WM. R. SKINNER, Clk.

Sept. 25, 1855—6w—(Pr. fee $5,62½)

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

CURRITUCK COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—August Term, 1855.

ELIZABETH WEST, et als vs. HENRY M. BROCK, et als } Petition to account and divide slaves.

IN this case it appearing to the Court that Georgett Mnndon, one of the defendants is not a resident of this State, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Democratic Pioneer, a paper published in the town of Elizabeth City, for the space of six weeks for said Georgett to appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the county of Currituck, at the Court House in Currituck on the last Monday of November next, and answer, plead or demur, or judgment pro confesso will be rendered.

Witness Joshua W. Baxter, clerk of the said Court, the 1st Monday of August 1855.

J. W. BAXTER, C. C. C.

oct 9—6t

FALL STOCK—1855.

FRANK VAUGHAN & CO. have just returned from the North with by far the most extensive and splendid stock of **READY-MADE CLOTHING AND FURNISHING ARTICLES** ever brought to this place; they have spared no time and expense in making their selections. The largest stocks of Philadelphia and New York have been thoroughly examined, and a great deal of their clothing is cut in styles of Chestnut Street and Broadway. They would call particular attention to their stock of BOYS, and YOUTH'S Clothing, of which they have a beautiful variety, and any cut and quality, to fit boys from 4 years old and upwards.

They have added to their establishment a MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT, and, having secured the services of a SCIENTIFIC CUTTER, are prepared to furnish at short notice any article of Men's or Boys' Clothing (over or under.) The public are respectfully invited to call and examine their extensive stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c., &c. Also their splendid lot of Canes and Umbrellas.

oct 9

FAN MILLS.

FARMERS ARE YOU IN WANT OF FAN Mill that will separate from your Wheat all impurities, say Cockle, Garlic, Cheat, &c., and make it perfectly clean for market, or for Seed? If so, send an order to Farmers' Head Quarters, and procure one of Montgomery's Rockaway Fans, said by those who have tried them to be the best in use—Price $31. We have also on hand Band or dough's Fans, (have taken 54 Premiums.) Sinclair's Fans, Grant's do., Clinton's do., ranging in price from $13 to $35. All can be suited in price and quality.

BORUM & McLEAN,
aug 7 No. 11, Water street.

CHAS. H. REID.] [THOS. C. NASH.

REID & NASH,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

83 PEARL STREET,

New York.

Cash advances made upon consignments of Wheat, Corn, &c.

REFERENCES:

Jas. T. Soutter, Esq., Pres't Bank Republico. New York.
Messrs. Blow & March, N. Y.
S. S. Simmons, Esq., Plymouth, N. C.
S. H. McRee, Esq. do do
Messrs. Reid & Soutter Norfolk, Va.
Messrs. Anderson & Reynolds, Norfolk, Va.
L. S. Webb, Esq., Cash'r. Windsor, N. C.

sep 11—3m

WAIT FOR THE WAGON!

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of this and the adjoining counties, that they are prepared to do all kinds of *Couch and Harness Work, and Repairing,* at the old stand formerly occupied by Robert Watkins.

Being opposed to quack medicines and long advertisements, they think a word to the wise sufficient. Circulars will be found at our establishment.

JONES & BUTT.

E. City, April 24, 1855. 3m

☞ We would respectfully call the attention of the **LADIES!** ☜ to a new supply of beautiful and cheap Mantillas just received by

W. T. & J. M. HINTON,
se 19 Broad-water St., E. City.

NORTH CAROLINA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB AND THE BLIND.

THE next session of this Institution will commence on the first Monday in September. It is very important that pupils should be punctual in their attendance at the beginning of the session.

Applications for admission, &c., should be made to W. D. COOKE, Principal.

sep 25—5t

STRAW CUTTERS.

SINCLAIR'S SCREW PROPELLER Straw Cutters. Price $30. Cut Straw, Shucks, Fodder, Oats and all kinds of feed for stock, in the best manner.

Also our new Straw Cutters, with 1 knife very simple, and cuts all kind of food.

Harvey's Raw hide Cutter, Smith's Virginia, do.

Boston cheap " " Daniel's Patent do all for sale at Factory prices.

Wheat and Corn Fans, all sizes and kinds, and prices to suit.

BORUM & MCLEAN,
Farmer's Head Quarters,
aug 1 No. 11, Main st., Norfolk, Va

BOYS' CLOTHING.

THE particular attention of MOTHERS and those who have the buying of children and youth's Clothing is called to our stock, as we have bought an extensive stock of Coats, Overcoats, Cloaks Talmas, Pants, Vests, Socks, Shoes, Boots, Caps, Hats, Cravats, &c., &c., of every size and any quality to fit boys 4 years old and upward.

oct 9 FRANK VAUGHAN & CO.

FULL SUITS, or any part of a suit for Party Dress, will be furnished, Ready-made, or will be made at very short notice

oct 9 FRANK VAUGHAN & CO.

THE

E. CITY, BOOT AND SHOE STORE

KNOX & JACKSON,
(Successors to J. M. Whedbee.)

WOULD inform their friends and the public generally, that they have just received from Philadelphia, a large and varied assortment of

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Trunks, &c.

Their stock, if examined, will be found to consist of the following articles:—Ladies' boots and shoes, Gaiter boots, black, fawn, bronze and other colors; Linen gaiters; English and French kid; French and American Morocco slippers, thick and thin soled; a superior bronzed slipper, besides various low-priced boots and slippers. Misses' boots, bootees and slippers; black, bronze and other colored gaiters; French Morocco, goat, patent leather, and other boots; black, blue and bronze slippers, various styles. Children's boots, bootees, and gaiter boots: Morocco welt; assorted lace do.; colored gaiter do. of superior quality.

GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.—Superior French calf-skin boots; American do.; patent leather do., a superior article; pegged boots of various styles from $2 to $5; Gaiter boots, Scotch brogans, Congress calf boots: various styles of kip, calf, and Morocco boots; bootees; kip brogans, &c.

BOYS' WEAR.—Calf and kip boots; calf and kip brogans, and a very superior article of boys' patent Montgomery's; youths' boots; bootees and shoes of same qualities and styles.

HATS AND TRUNKS.—A large assortment of various styles, from a 50 cents wool hat, to a $5 silk beaver, including every variety between said prices.

Travelling and sulky Trunks, and Valises, a fine stock.

The above goods have been laid in on favorable terms, and will be sold at reasonable profits to prompt customers. Be sure to call at the sign of the Black Boot on Road Street.

KNOX & JACKSON.

E City. April 24, 1855.

TIN WARE AND SHEET IRON ESTABLISHMENT.

I WOULD RESPECTFULLY CALL THE attention of the citizens of Elizabeth City and surrounding country, to the fact, that I have located myself in this place, for the purpose of carrying on the

TIN AND SHEET IRON

business in its various branches and forms.—Being a practical workman, I flatter myself that any work I may be favored with will prove perfectly satisfactory.

I shall keep constantly on hand Coffee Pots, Buckets, Pans, Cups, Ice Cream Freezers and in fact every thing generally kept in an establishment of the kind

Bathing apparatus of every description made to order.

Roofing, Guttering and Spouting done in the best and most substantial manner, on reasonable terms.

Old Copper, Brass, Pewter and Lead bought or taken in exchange for new work.

Store on Road street, next to the Boot and Shoe Store of Messrs. Knox & Jackson.

july 10—tf THOS. J. MISKELL.

GREAT DECLINE IN METALS.

OWING to the enormous decline in metals, we are prepared to sell the following articles at 10 per cent less than the usual prices:

Water Coolers of splendid patterns
Double Ice Pitchers
Refrigerators, the best in the market
Summer Furnaces for preserving
Preserving Kettles of Brass and Bell Metal and Iron Enameled
Cistern Pumps, all sizes
Bathing Apparatus of every variety
Bath Tubs from $3 to $80
Copper Work manufactured to order by skillful workmen, at the lowest prices
Summer Goods of every description will be sold at reduced prices.

J. R SMALL & Co.,
Southern Variety Depot,
jy 31 61 Union street

P. S.—Remember that metals are down, and now is the time to purchase.

HOUSE AND SHIP CARPENTERS.

ALLYN, ROSE & CAPPS have on hand and on the most reasonable terms, the following articles:

A full assortment of all kinds of Locks, for chests, houses, varying in price, &c.
A large supply of different colored Knobs, for Mortice, Carpenter and Front Door Locks, Bell Pulls, &c.
A large assortment of Square and Parliament Hinges, Fast Butts, Table Butts, &c.
Brass Ship Hinges, all sizes.
Do do Locks.
A new article of Carpenters' Hand Saw, warranted to prove good or no sale.
Nails, all sizes, &c.
A large assortment of House and Ship furnishing material, Carpenters' Tools, &c., at our usual low prices. Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

NORFOLK, Va. je 12

MOREDUN; A tale of The Twelve Hundred and Ten, by Sir Walter Scott.

The discovery of this work has created an intense excitement in Europe. Some doubt its genuineness, but the most eminent critics of France and principal literary gentlemen in England, who have examined the documents, have expressed themselves unanimously and decidedly that it is by Sir Walter Scott. M. Philarte Chasles, who was a personal friend of Sir Walter Scott, and is one of the most distinguished writers of France, says, after having examined Moredun, that it is so rich in humor, rapid and brilliant in its descriptions of scenery, and so attractive, that no mind but Sir Walter Scott's ever conceived it.

Paper covers 50 cents. For sale at
VICKERY & GRIFFITH'S.
City Book Store, 19 Main st., Norfolk, Va.
je 26

WILLIAM T HINTON.] [JOHN M. HINTON

WILLIAM T. & J. M. HINTON,

DEALERS IN

DOMESTIC & FANCY DRY GOODS,
READY MADE CLOTHING,
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE, CROCKERY, &c., &c.

Broadwater st, Elizabeth City,

WOULD most respectfully announce to their friends and the public, that they have now received their entire stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, which is large and complete, and all who are in want of Goods will do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. We shall spare no pains in endeavoring to give PERFECT SATISFACTION to all our customers.

☞ All orders sent to us shall be faithfully and punctually executed.

my 8 W. T. & J. M. HINTON.

GRAVE YARD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Thomas Brothers has been appointed Sexton of the Grave Yard, belonging to the Episcopal Church. All applications for interment, and all other business connected with the Grave Yard must be made to him.

E. M. FORBES, Chairman
jy 31 of the Vestry of Christ Church.

NOTICE.

THE FIRM OF T. G. VAUGHAN & CO. is dissolved this day by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the same will please present them to T. G. Vaughan, and those owing will please make payment to W. E. Vaughan forthwith.

T. G. VAUGHAN,
W. E. VAUGHAN

E. City, N. C., Aug 28, 1855.

PLAN WORSTED DRESS GOODS.—Just received at the Bee Hive, splendid Plaid DeLaines, newest styles and patterns: also all wool printed DeLains at real bargains; also black and colored Silk and Lace Visettes at great bargains. The Bee Hive is the place.

JAS. SMITH,
sept 19 Main street, Norfolk.

W. GEO. GRANBERY,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

BUSINESS CARDS.

FRANK VAUGHAN.] [THOS. GASKINS

FRANK VAUGHAN & CO.

GENTLEMEN'S AND BOY'S

FURNISHING STORE,

ROAD STREET,

E. CITY, N. C.

HOUSE, SIGN

AND

ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his sincere thanks to the citizens of Elizabeth City and surrounding country for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him during the last five years, and to solicit a continuance of the same for the future, with the assurance that every effort will be made by him to give perfect satisfaction. The firm of Bland & Richardson having been dissolved, the undersigned is prepared to receive and execute all orders on his individual account.

oct 24 THOMAS R. BLAND.

NOTICE.

DR. WM. G. POOL

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Elizabeth City, and Pasquotank and Camden counties. His Office is two doors from the Court House, where he may be found at all times, (night and day,) when not engaged elsewhere.

Charges moderate, and payment by note or otherwise required at the expiration of twelve months.

By arrangement with Mrs. Lamb, the Camden Float Bridge will be free to all messengers visiting him on professional business.

E. City, mh7, 1854.

FRANK VAUGHAN. THOMAS GASKINS.

FRANK VAUGHAN & CO.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.,

DEALERS IN

Ready-made Clothing for Men and Boys; Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, Pumps; Cravats, Shirts, Drawers, Collars, Hdks., Half-hose, Gloves, Suspenders, Canes, Umbrellas, and a variety of Toilet Articles, &c., &c.

☞ ONE PRICE ONLY.—5 PER CENT OFF FOR CASH.

April 10, 1855.

DR. H. P. RITTER.

HAVING returned to Elizabeth City, offers his professional services to the citizens of the town and surrounding county. He will also promptly attend calls from Newbegun Creek and vicinity. Office next door to the Post-office, on the first floor of Williams's Hotel. ap 17

W. J. BAKER.] [T. L. BARRAUD.

BAKER & BARRAUD,

GRAIN, LUMBER, AND GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

HIGH ST. & PIERCE'S WHARF,

fe 27—1y PORTSMOUTH, VA.

CHARLES E. LOWTHER,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW

GATESVILLE, N. C.

WILL attend all the Courts of Gates, Hertford, Chowan, Perquimans and Pasquotank counties.

Business in either of the above counties punctually attended to. jan 24

BORUM & MCLEAN,

DEALERS IN

BAR AND BUNDLE IRON OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FOR FARMING AND MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.

HORSE SHOES, NAIL RODS, AND WROUGHT NAILS AND SPIKES, &C.

MANUFACTURERS OF AGRICULTURAL AND FARMING IMPLEMENTS GENERALLY,

Horse Powers, Threshing Machines, Bimbrough' and other celebrated Wheat and Corn Fans, always on hand.

ALSO FRESH GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS.

☞ Our Catalogue and Almanac is published the first of each year, and may be had, *gratis*, at our new Agricultural and Iron and Seed Depot, No. 11, Widewater Street, Norfolk, Va.

N. B. WILROY,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

NORFOLK, VA.

WILL give strict attention to all consignments entrusted to his care, ☞ Commissions on all grain 1½ per cent.

nov 23, 1852—1y

EDWARD DELANY,

UNION STREET,

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA

MANUFACTURER of Copper, Tin, Sheet Iron and Japanned Ware; Camphine and Etherial Oil Lamps; Etherial Oil and Camphene.

A large assortment of STOVES constantly on hand.

☞ His charges in every case shall be moderate, and the patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

N. B.—Lamps altered to burn Etherial Oil.

EDWARD DELANY,
sep 24 Norfolk, Va.

EGERTON'S VIRGINIA HOUSE,

NO. 4 SOUTH CALVERT STREET,

BALTIMORE, Md.

HAVING made considerable improvements in the House, I am now prepared to accommodate a large number of Permanent and Transient Boarders. The Virginia House is in the centre of the business portion of Baltimore, and affords as convenient and comfortable accommodations as any Hotel in the city.

ap 4

L. J. JOHNSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HAVING taken up office in Elizabeth City, will practice in all the Courts of Gates, Chowan, Perquimans, Pasquotank, Camden and Currituck counties, and offers his professional services to those who may need them.

OFFICE—The one formerly occupied by Gen'l. Ehringhaus, dec'd.

Eliz. City, May 31, 1853—1y

WM. SIMMONS.] [D. D. SIMMONS.

D. D. SIMMONS & BRO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANTS,

NORFOLK, VA.

F. W. SEABURY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS, LEATHER, &c, &c, &c.

No. 13 Market Square,
Norfolk, Va.

KEEPS constantly on hand an extensive assortment of goods. The front store being appropriated for Ladies,' Misses' and Children's fine retail Shoes; the centre for Trunks, Valises, and Carpet Bags; the back store for Plantation Boots and Brogues; the upper stories for wholesale goods, Leather, and the Boot and Shoe Manufactory.

N. B. Particular attention paid to keeping good qualities Plantation Boots and Brogans in great variety. aug 31

J. H. WHITEHURST'S

ELECTRO DAGUERREOTYPES.

GALLERIES.

207 Baltimore Street, Baltimore.
77 Main Street, Richmond, Va.
Main Street, Norfolk, Va.
Sycamore Street, Petersburg, Va.
Sycamore Street, Lynchburg, Va.

☞ Likenesses taken beautifully well in all weather. aug 6

FLETCHER'S STUDIES ON SLAVERY.—Studies on Slavery—in Easy Lessons compiled into light studies, and subdivided into short lessons for the convenience of readers, by John Fletcher.

Burke's Virginia Springs—The Virginia Mineral Springs, with remarks on the general use, &c., by Wm. Burke, M. D.

Moorman's Virginia Springs—The Virginia Springs, comprising an account of all the principal Mineral Springs of Virginia, with remarks on their nature and medicinal applicability of each, by John Moorman, new edition.

Goode's Hot Springs—Guide to the Hot Springs, Bath County, Va., by Thomas Goode, M. D.

History of the Grand Lodge of Virginia, and Ancient Constitutions of Masonry, by John Dove. For sale at

VICKERY & GRIFFITH'S,
je 12 19 Main street, Norfolk, Va

NORFOLK ADVERTISEMENTS.

SUNDRIES—

In store and for sale by the subscriber, IRON—suitable for farming, ship building, coach making, machinists, and all other purposes, round, square, flat, oval, half-round, &c. A very large and complete assortment cast, German, spring and blister Steel, for do. do. do. do. ANVILS, Vices, Bellows, Hammers, Screw-plates, Stocks and Dies, Files, Borax, Brace and Bitts, Wrenches, (a new and superior article,) Axes, Hatchets, Pit-saws, grub Hoes, weeding and hilling, cast steel and garden Hoes, and rakes, (a very large stock) Spades, Shovels Forks, Potatoe Hooks, Shuffers, Corn Planters Seed Sowers.

GARDEN SEED—fresh and genuine

Plows, harrows, cultivators, devils, cotton sweeps, horse hoes, road scrapers, canal and wheel-barrows, grain cradles, grass sneaths and blades, briar hooks, log and ox chains, trace chains, drag teeth, cultivator teeth, agricultural furnaces, corn and cob crushers, "LITTLE GIANTS," horse powers, wheat threshers, lime and guano spreaders, garden and field rollers, grind stones, cut nails and spikes, ship spikes, sausage meat cutters and stuffers, straw cutters, well curbs, chain pumps, cistern pumps, cart and wagon boxes, thorough boxes, (a very large supply—all sizes,) sulkey, buggy, carriage, cart, and wagon axles and springs. Colored carpet warp, cotton and hemp seine and sturgeon twine. Net lines, plow lines, cotton cordage. Fan Mills, Montgomery's Rockaway, and all other desirable kinds; hominy mills, corn shellers, (a large and varied stock,) mould boards, land sides and shares to suit nearly all the plows now in use; plow bolts, plow skeletons.

With a great many other very desirable goods, not omitting Garden Engines—no farmer who has an orchard should be without one, as he could, with a few gallons of soap suds, clean his fruit trees of those destructive insects, Catapillars. You can't do wrong to send your orders to S. MARCH,

my 8 Norfolk, Va.

FARMER'S HEAD QUARTERS,
NO. 11, WATER STREET,
NORFOLK, VA.

AGRICULTURAL IMPEMENTS,

BAR and Bundle Iron, Cart and Wagon Boxes, Springs and Axles, Anvils, Bellows, Vices, Dies and Stocks, Screw Plates, Horse Shoes, Horse Nails, Chain Pumps, &c.

3000 cast iron Plows of all sizes and patterns, embracing some of the best in the country.

2000 Cultivators, with steel, wrought and cast iron Hoes.

150 Harrows, of Gedder Premium, 14 to 36 teeth, square, hinges, expanding, stationary, oval teeth, &c.

150 Corn Shellers, (box,) with 1 and 2 fly wheels, large hoppers, and well made, the best in market. Also, the Virginia Sheller, acknowledged by practical men the best in use for wear and tear; other good kinds also on hand.

100 Straw Cutters, Hovey's, Sinclair's, Taylor's, Smith's Premium, &c.

100 Corn Planters, two varieties, warranted to work well.

50 Small Seed Sowers.
50 Ox Yokes, premium at Raleigh.
50 Hand Hominy Mills, premium at Raleigh.
20 Horse Rakes " " "
50 Subsoil Plows, " " "

Diplomas of the above may be seen at the Depot.

HORSE POWERS, THRESHERS, GRIST MILLS,

and every variety of Machines for Farmers may be seen there, as well as a thousand small things useful and necessary in farming, all of which will be sold at low prices.

BORUM & MCLEAN,
No. 11 Water Street,
dec 20 Norfolk, Va.

J. W. HARWOOD,

AGENT,

SUCCESSOR TO C. BURRUSS,

No. 24, East Main street, 6 doors above Messrs. Bloodgood & Co., Norfolk, Va., and 6, High Street, Portsmouth, Va

MANUFACTURER and wholesale and Retail Dealer in French and American Candies, fine and common Cakes, foreign and domestic Green, dried, preserved, brandied, crystalized and pickled Fruits, Licorice, Jujube Paste, Lozengers, Gum Drops, Cocoa, plain and sweet Chocolate, Wines, Cordials, Syrups, Jelly, Ice Cream, Frozen Lemonade, fine and fancy Soaps of every description, Olive Oil, Bay Rum, Mustard, Catsups, Sauces, Pickles, cured and ground Spices, Sardines, Olives, Capers, Anchovies, anchovie paste, Honey, Brazil, Havana and Pulverized Sugar, Mason's Blacking, foreign and domestic Segars, Snuff, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Maccaroni, Vermicilli, Slates, Slate and Lead Pencils, Marbles, Looking-Glasses, Accordeons, Flutes, Fifes, Violins, Combs, Fans, Tooth, Shaving, Hair, Crumb, Cloth, Blacking, and Whitewash Brushes, Colognes and Perfumery, Ox Marrow, Macassar Oil, Gold Ink, Hair Dye, Courting and Playing Cards, Dominoes, Dice, Draft Boards, Willow Chairs, &c., Wooden Ware, Whisps, Brooms, Baskets, Bird Cages, French and German Toys and Fancy Goods, Wine and Porter Bottles, Fireworks of

POET'S CORNER.

THE DOVE.

The rosy light of Sabbath eve
On hill and valley lay,
And lingered long, as if to leave
A blessing on the day.

The village bell had sweetly tolled
Its chimes upon the air,
To summon to their hallowed fold
The worshippers for prayer.

The organ's deep and solemn peals
Fell on the listening ear,
As o'er the senses gently steals
The feeling—God is near.

The youthful preacher rose, and took
His theme—'twas Jesus' love;
When, lo! beside the sacred Book
There stood a snow-white dove.

With timid gaze and folded wing,
It passed, then soared away—
In vain we sought to track its course,
In vain we bade it stay.

Onward and upward still it flew,
Till not a speck was seen
To tell that in the vaults of blue
Its graceful form had been.

I know not if the thought be wrong;
But it hath seemed to me
That some mute herald from the skies
That gentle bird might be—

To teach us, if to innocence
Our days on earth are given,
We, too, may plume our spirits' wings,
And take our flight for heaven.

The memory of that Sabbath eve—
That quiet sunset scene—
Did on my heart an impress leave,
From which this truth I gleaned:—

That nature's simplest lessons tend
To show some moral plain:
For, on the page that God hath penned
No line is writ in vain.

GENERAL SELECTIONS.

THE LAST OF THE RANDOLPHS.—A NEPHEW OF JOHN RANDOLPH.

A Southern correspondent of the *Home Journal* sends it the following interesting sketch:

"During the summer of 1854 I had some business transactions which called me to the county of Charlotte, in lower Virginia. A mild and lovely Sabbath morning found me seated in one of the comfortably cushioned pews of the village church at the Court House. As it wanted a few minutes to the hour of service, my eye wandered over the large and respectful looking audience assembled, and was finally attracted by a very eccentric individual, who was just entering—a rather aged man, tall, of dark complexion, long white hair waving plentifully over his shoulders and an equally venerable beard flowing on his breast. His step was active and graceful, his form erect and manly. But his peculiar actions were in striking contrast to his dignified appearance. At first I thought him only eccentric, but a few moments of further observation proved to me that he was insane.

"Immediately on entering the pew he knelt towards the wall, crossed himself, and, apparently, repeated a prayer. He then sat down, drew out a white cambric delicately perfumed, wiped his brow, removed his gloves, stroked his hair and beard, took up his Bible, kissed it and read, examined his cane, used his handkerchief again—and all the time keeping himself in constant motion. I say all the time, but, occasionally, he was passive for a few minutes—his attention, apparently, aroused by some truths from the minister; but these times were rare. His countenance assumed all kinds of expressions. Contempt, alarm, pleasure, earnestness, sorrow and anger, flitted across it in rapid succession. It reminded me more of what children call 'making faces' than anything else.

"After the services were over, I ascertained that this gentleman was no other than the nephew of John Randolph, of Roanoke. He calls himself Sir John St. George Randolph; John Randolph himself remarked with bitterness, during his last days, that their blood flowed in the veins of but one single scion, and he was *deaf, dumb* and *insane*. So much for human greatness. The subject of this sketch although physically, and now mentally, defective—had a mind cultivated in the highest degree. In his youth he was sent to Paris, where, under the protection of a celebrated abbe, he received a thorough education. Having the capacity to receive, and the wealth to command, no pains were spared in the improvement of intellectual faculties. But it was labor lost; for, on returning to his home in Virginia, he met with, and loved a young lady, whom he addressed, but was refused on account of his physical defects. On becoming aware of the truth he was plunged in the most profound grief, from which he was at last aroused, but—insane.

"He has considerable wealth, which is managed by his friends, and, being harmless he comes and goes as he pleases, and is gratified in all his whims. Wrecked as his mind is, he still commands respect; and his peculiar manners do not attract the attention of his acquaintances, or excite merriment, as one would suppose. B."

REVOLUTIONARY INCIDENTS.

Correspondence of the South Carolinian.

Dear Sir: Seeing from your excellent paper that you are collecting Revolutionary Incidents, I have a few that have been recorded that I know of, and if they are acceptable, they are at your service.

The first is one of the bloodiest tragedies that I have ever heard. It took place in Newberry District, South Carolina, on Indian Creek, on the road leading from Columbia to Mount Bethel, about six miles above that place. The land belongs to Wm. J. Taylor now. I believe I immediately after the battle of Cowpens three brothers, William, James and Robert Dugan, with their neighbor, Ford, returned home to the place above mentioned. After dark, Wm. Dugan said he would not sleep in the house, as the Tories might be after them. He took his wife, and told James and Robert to come on, and went to the woods; but they would not go, but stayed in the house, with the child of William's, a daughter six years old—afterwards Mrs Murray, of Green River, Buncombe county, North Carolina, from whom this narrative is obtained. About midnight, they were aroused by a knocking at the door. James and Robert Dugan got up and seized their guns. They were told to surrender, and they should have good quarters. James was willing, but Robert wanted to fight, as there were but five Tories. He (Robert) said they could kill two at the first shot, and then load before they could get in, shoot again. But James said no. They had a scuffle about opening the door. James threw up the bar, and the door flew open. The Tories presented their pistols, and told them to surrender; which they did. They tied their hands behind their backs, then searched the house. They found a sword, and asked where they got it. James told them he got it at the battle of Cowpens, from a British officer that he killed. That was enough. They took them out to a tree in the yard, and hung them till they were nearly dead, then chopped off their heads on a root of the tree, quartered them up, and piled the pieces against the tree, and left. They went to Ford's, and shot him as he attempted to escape. The report of the gun alarmed Wm. Dugan. He ran to the house. His little daughter saw him coming, and ran to meet him. He asked for his brothers. She took him to the tree. His only exclamation was, 'great God!' He caught his horse, and fled to Capt. Casey's, afterwards Gen. Casey. The neighborhood was aroused; they met at the Dugans', and buried them. Casey preached their funeral; they then knelt down around the grave, and swore to revenge their deaths. Ten started in pursuit. They killed two and caught two. One had the same sword, all bloody with the butchery of the Dugans. They brought them back to the same tree, hung them, quartered them in the same manner and piled them up at the root of the tree as food for the birds of the air. The other Tory escaped. I know his name, but as his descendants are now living, and as a veil has been thrown over the deed, let it rest.

Wm. Dugan was the father of Col. Thomas Dugan, of Sumter District, and represented them as Senator for several years. The sword is in the possession of the Murrays, of Buncombe county, North Carolina.

CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c.

At Low Prices for Cash!

GEORGE E. L. HYATT,

Nos 444 and 447 Pearl-Street, (near Chatham,) NEW YORK.

HAS NOW IN STORE, AND IS CONstantly receiving a well assorted stock of CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c., to which he invites public attention, believing that an examination of both quality and prices will prove satisfactory to Merchants and to Purchasers generally, who buy for Cash. His stock consists of

RICH VELVET TAPESTRY & BRUSSELS CARPETS, IN NEW DESIGNS;

SUPERIOR ENGLISH & AMERICAN 3-PLY, and ingrain carpets:

Comprising many NEW PATTERNS, made expressly for first-class trade.—Also.—

Twilled and plain VENETIAN HALL and STAIR CARPETS.

OIL-CLOTHS, in widths from 2 to 24 feet, IN various qualities.

Rich Mosaic, Tufted and Common Hearth Rugs and Door-Mats of different sorts.

Table and Piano Covers of Choice Patterns.

4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 Plaid and Plain Mattings.

Window Shades of Desirable Styles.

Stair-Coverings, Stair-Rods, and all other articles usually kept in Carpet Stores.

HE IS ALSO AGENT FOR SELLING

Carhart & Nye's Power Loom Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets, as well as Barber's Auburn Prison-made Brussels 3-ply, Ingrain and Venetian Carpets and Rugs.

All which will be fairly represented to purchasers and sold at fair prices.

J. B. DYER,

DRAPER AND TAILOR,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.,

To his patrons in his immediate vicinity, those of Pasquotank and the adjacent counties, the undersigned would most respectfully tender his thanks for the liberality with which they have patronized his establishment, from its commencement to the present time.

In making his selections for the present Spring and ensuing Summer, emotions of gratitude and a desire to retain the favor and patronage of a discerning community, have had the happy effect of improving his judgment, and inducing an exercise of taste and fancy unsurpassed even by himself. As a part of his stock, to which he respectfully invites the early attention of the public generally, he enumerates the following, to wit:

CLOTHS and CASSIMERES—Blue, black, brown, green and fancy colored. VESTINGS—Cloth, cassimere, silk, satin, Marseilles, &c., both plain and figured, of every variety of color and shade. SHIRTS—Virginia silk, linen and linen-bosomed, of beautiful texture, style, quality and make. DRAWERS—Virginia and finest twilled Jeans, cut and made in the most modern and approved styles. HALF-HOSE or SOCKS—Silk, thread, cotton, to please the most fastidious or accommodate the most economical. SUSPENDERS—Of every variety; a few indescribably elegant. STOCKS and CRAVATS—A most beautiful assortment of every shape, style and fancy. COLLARS—Of the old sort, new sort, and *a la Byron*. GLOVES—Cotton, silk, kid; black, white and colored. POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS—Silk and linen cambric of ordinary to extra quality, &c., &c.; together with a choice selection of trimmings to match those Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, which he is prepared to have made up to order in the latest Northern and Parisian fashions, to suit his customers and sustain his reputation for good "fits" and fine work.

A pretty good stock of French Fancy Cassimeres. Call early, and have your *measure taken*. Store immediately opposite the Boot and Shoe Store of Messrs. Knox & Jackson. See sign.

JAMES B. DYER.

April 17, 1855.

TO OUR FRIENDS AND PATRONS.

IN presenting ourselves to our patrons and the public at this time, we again have to acknowledge our obligations for the friendly and liberal manner in which we have been sustained. At no time of our business career, which is now of three years' standing, have our prospects been more flattering. We always have and ever shall endeavor to square our business principles by justice, equity and truth. We are well aware that a prosperous and respectable business cannot be done unless inducements are offered; these we have offered, and will continue to offer. We desire to prosecute our business in such a manner as to give pleasure and satisfaction to ourselves as well as essential advantages to the community at large. We much regret that circumstances have prevented us from establishing facilities such as the present wants of our customers and the public generally. We have been and are constantly doing what our position and resources will warrant in perfecting our means of supply. Appropriate annually a reasonable proportion of our net profits for that object; we being determined that our establishment shall not degenerate for the want of care and attention, and shall ever be the most thorough and perfect of its kind in this state.

If life and health are permitted, and success attend our exertions, we hope to be able to show an establishment in a few years that will be an honor to ourselves and a monument to the good old city that gave us birth.

J. R. SMALL & CO.,
Union st., Norfolk, Va.

aug 15

MARYLAND LOTTERIES.

—o—

CAPITAL PRIZE $100,000!!!

—o—

MANAGERS' OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, Md., October 1, 1855.

The Managers of the Maryland Lotteries will give their attention to the filling of orders for Tickets and Certificates of Packages of Tickets, and would call the attention of the public to the following Scheme which is the

MOST BRILLIANT & MAGNIFICENT LOTTERY,

EVER DRAWN.

All Tickets, or Certificates of Packages of Tickets, in the Lotteries authorized by the State of Maryland bear the lithographed signature of "F. X. BRENAN, General Agent for the Contractor," and any others are frauds.

—o—

GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY,
Class Y,

To be drawn in Baltimore, Md., on Saturday, Nov. 24, 1855.

SCHEME:

1 prize of		$100,000
1 prize of		2,000
1 prize of		20,000
1 prize of		20,000
1 prize of		20,000
1 prize of		20,000
20 prizes of		15,000
20 prizes of		3,000
20 prizes of		2 766 60
20 prizes of		2 500
200 prizes of		2,000
65 prizes of		500
65 prizes of		400
65 prizes of		300
65 prizes of		200
130 prizes of		250
4,550 prizes of		100
27,040 prizes of		80
		40
32,396 prizes, amounting to,		$2,434,432

Whole Tickets $40; Halves, $20; Quarters, $10; Eighths, $5.

—o—

To determine the fate of these splendid prizes, 78 numbers, from 1 to 78 inclusive, will be severally placed in a wheel on the day of the drawing, and 13 of them drawn out at random, and that ticket having for its combination the 1st, 2d and 3d drawn numbers, will be entitled to the capital prize of $100,000

Those 5 tickets having on them the

4th 5th 6th | 10th 11th 12th | 3, 4, 5.
7th 8th 9th | 2d 3d 4th | each $20,000

Every ticket having on it any other three of the drawn numbers, is entitled to a prize varying from $2,000 to $5,000.—And so on according to the scheme.—Those with two numbers on afford a good profit on the investment—those with one drawn number drawn the original cost, less 15 per cent.

As each package of 26 tickets must draw a certain amount, (that is, what the number of drawn balls multiplied by the lowest prize all amount to less 15 per cent.) we will sell Certificates of Packages for the difference between the cost of a Packages and what it is warranted to draw, and which entitles the purchaser to such an amount as the numbers draw over the sum guaranteed.

Certificates of a Pkge of 26 Wholes, cost			$598
Do.	do.	26 Halves, "	299
Do.	do.	26 Quarters, "	149 1-2
Do.	do.	26 Eighths, "	74 3-4

—o—

IN ORDERING TICKETS OR CERTIFICATES

Enclose the money, drafts or checks for Tickets or Certificates you wish to purchase, on receipt of which we send what is ordered by return mail, together with the Official Scheme, carefully sealed in an ordinary size envelope, and on the day the Lottery draws we forward the Official Drawing, certified by the Commissioner, with a written explanation of the result of the purchase. Please write your signature plain, and give the name of your Post Office, County and State. All prizes will be paid by Drafts on the nearest Cities, or as purchasers may direct.

The Drawn Numbers of the Maryland Lotteries are also published by the State Commissioner in the following papers in Baltimore, viz. "Sun," "Clipper," "Patriot," "American," "Argus," also the "National Intelligencer" and "Union," of Washington, D. C.,

These Lotteries are drawn in public and carried on with the most scrupulous faith and integrity; and being authorized by and under the surveillance of the State whose appointed officer superintends the Drawings of the various Lotteries, afford a sufficient guarantee to the public of the fairness with which they are drawn.

The responsibility of the Managers of these Lotteries, and the guarantee of the State for the payment of all Prizes, will insure the continued support and approval of all who may feel disposed to embark in these enterprises.

The brilliancy and magnificence of the Scheme, and the fact that it is only triennially that we draw a Lottery of this magnitude, should induce every one possessing the least desire to speculate to invest the comparatively small sum asked for Tickets and Certificates of Packages for the chance of obtaining some of these Magnificent Prizes.

Persons addressing the undersigned may confidently reply upon having their orders promptly filled, and the strictest confidence observed.

The Maryland Lotteries are drawn daily, in which we always have Tickets from $1 to $20 and Certificates of Packages of Wholes from $14 to $360. Halves and Quarters in proportion. The prizes in which vary in amount from $1 to $70,000, according to the price of the tickets.

A circular containing all the Schemes of the Maryland Lotteries will be sent to any one by addressing the undersigned.

Address orders to

F. X. BRENAN,
No. 4 Calvert Street, Baltimore, Md.
Oct. 16 1855.—4t

RIDDICKSVILLE SEMINARY.

NEAR SUNBURY GATES CO., N. C.

M. KELLOGG Jr, A. M. Principal, aided by a competent Instructor in the Mathematical Department. The Twelfth Session will commence on the first Monday in October—In this Institution Pupils are afforded the means of a thorough course of Instruction in all the branches of an English and Classical Education preparatory to College, or business pursuits. Students from a distance board with the Principal and under his constant supervision—Punctual attendance at the commencement of the Session is important, though Students are received at any period and charged from the date of admission—No deduction for absence, except on account of protracted illness.

Terms—For Scholastic Year of Ten (10) Month For Board, (including fuel and washing,) and Tuition in the English Branches, One Hundred and Ten Dollars—(110.)

For do. do, and tuition in the Languages and Mathematics—$ 20.

Sunsbury N. C. Sept. 20 1855.

SURE CURE!

BALTIMORE LOCK HOSPITAL.

WHERE may be obtained the most speedy remedy for weakness or loss of Organic Powers, Pain in the Loins, Diseases of the Kidneys, Affections of the Head, Throat, Nose and Skin, Constitutional Debility, impediments to Marriage and all those horrid affections arising from indiscretions, no matter whether from intemperance, or the use of ardent spirits or any other cause.

TO YOUNG MEN,

especially who have become the victims of evil practices. Alas! what countless numbers of generous and noble-hearted beings have been swept so untimely tombs; thousands of young men of the most exalted talents and brilliant intellects, who might otherwise have entranced listening Senates with the thunders of eloquence, or waked to ecstacy the living lyre.

Those suffering from any of the following melancholy effects, should immediately apply to

DR. JOHNSTON.

Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Pains in the Head, Dimness of Sight, Loss of Muscular Power, Palpitation of the Heart, Dyspepsia, Nervous Irritability, Derangement of the Digestive Functions, General Debility, Symptoms of Consumption, &c., &c., &c.

MENTALLY.—The fearful effects on the mind are much to be dreaded; loss of memory, Confusion of ideas, Depression of Spirits, Forebodings of Evil, Aversion of Society, Self-Distrust, Love of Solitude, Timidity, etc., are some of the evils produced.

OFFICE—No. 7, South Frederick Street, Seven Doors from Baltimore St., East side, up the steps. ☞ Be particular in observing the name and number, or you will mistake the place.

A CURE WARRANTED OR NO PAY.

The many thousands cured at this Institution, and the very extensive practice of Dr. Johnston, (exceeding all others) besides his standing as a gentleman of character and responsibility, is a sufficient guarantee that he is the only proper Physician to be consulted.

Dr. Johnston, member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, Graduate from one of the most eminent Colleges of the United States, and the greater part of whose life has been spent in the Hospitals of London, Paris, Philadelphia, and elsewhere, has effected some of the most astonishing cures that were ever known. Many troubled with ringing in the ears and head when asleep, great nervousness, being alarmed at sudden sounds, and bashfulness, with frequent blushing, attended, sometimes, with derangement of mind, were cured immediately.

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Parents and Guardians are often misled with respect to the cause or source of disease in their sons and wards. Alas! how often do they ascribe to other causes the wasting of the frame, Palpitation of Heart, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, derangement of the Nervous System, Cough, and Symptoms of Consumption, also those serious mental effects, such as loss of Memory, Depression of Spirits or peculiar fits of melancholy, when the truth is they have been caused by indulging in Pernicious but alluring practices, destructive to both body and mind. Thus are swept from existence thousands who might have been of use to their country, a pleasure to their friends and ornaments to society.

DR. JOHNSTON'S INVIGORATING REMEDY FOR ORGANIC WEAKNESS.

This grand and important Remedy has restored strength and vigor to thousands of the most debilitated individuals, many who had lost all hopes, and been abandoned to die. By its complete invigoration of the nervous system the whole faculties become restored to their proper power and functions, and the fallen fabric of life is raised up to beauty, consistency and duration, upon the ruins of an emaciated and premature decline, to sound and pristine health. Oh, how happy have hundreds of misguided youths been made, who have been suddenly restored to health from the devastations of those terrific maladies which result from indiscretion. Call before contemplating

MARRIAGE,

should reflect that a sound mind and body are the most necessary requisites to promote connubial happiness. Indeed, without this, the journey through life becomes a weary pilgrimage, the prospects hourly darkens to the view; the mind is shadowed with despair and filled with the melancholy reflections that the happiness of another becomes blighted with our own. Let no false delicacy prevent you, but apply immediately.

He who places himself under the care of Dr. Johnston, may religiously confide in his honor as a gentleman, and confidently rely upon his skill as a Physician.

TO STRANGERS.

The many thousands cured at this institution within the last ten years, and the numerous important Surgical operations performed by Dr. J., witnessed by the Reporters of the papers and many other persons, notices of which appeared again and again before the public, is a sufficient guarantee that the afflicted will find a skilful and honorable physician.

N. B.—There are so many ignorant and worthless Quacks advertising themselves as Physicians, ruining the health of the already afflicted, that Dr. Johns on deems it necessary to say, especially to those unacquainted with his reputation that his credentials or diplomas always hang in his office.

Weakness of the Organs immediately cured and full vigor restored.

☞ All Letters post-paid—remedies sent by mail.

WM. T. & J. M. HINTON,

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

READY-MADE CLOTHING

HATS, CAPS, &c.

HAS NOW RECEIVED HIS NEW STOCK of Fall and Winter goods for 1854. Read this list:

Black Silks and Bombazine, French and English Merinos, Figured Delanes of new designs, Silk and Wool Plaids, French and English Prints, high Col'd Ginghams, Silk and Cloth Talmas, Plaid and Cashmere Shawls, Plaid Alapacas, White and Red Flannels, Irish Linens.

Linen and Silk Handkerchiefs, Hosiery and Gloves, Woolen Shirts and Drawers, Worked Collars and Undersleeves, Hem Stitched Handkerchiefs, Laces and Fringes, Edgings and Insertions, Black and Fancy Cravats, Ribbons and Trimmings, Jaconet and Swiss Muslins, Crimped Dimity, Umbrellas, Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Ready-made Clothing, Carpeting, and Carpet Rugs, Blankets, Brown and Bleached Muslins, Brown and Striped Osnaburgs.

White and Black Kerseys, Sheeps Greys, Linen and Cotton Shirting, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Hardware and Crockery.

GROCERIES.

Molasses, Syrups, Coffee, Brown, Clarified, Crushed and Pulverized Sugars, Black and Green Teas, Candles, Starch, Pepper, Spice, Indigo, Copperas, Soap, Lard, Camphor, Vinegar, &c., &c.

In calling the attention of my friends and the public to my stock of goods, I assure them that no pains will be spared to give perfect satisfaction.

ap 17 WM. T. & J. M. HINTON,
Broadwater Street, City, N. C.

COPPER WORK IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

WE take pleasure in informing our friends and customers in the city, surrounding country, and North Carolina, that we have in our employ two superior Copper Smiths and are prepared to do Copper work of every description—any kind of still or vessel required by grain and other distilleries—Bath Boilers and Heaters, Dyeing Kettles, Soap Boilers, Pumps, Ladles, Copper Pipes for steamboats, mills, &c., made to order in the best manner, at the shortest notice, and on the lowest terms.

J. R. SMALL & CO.
Southern Variety Depot,
aug 14 Union Street, Norfolk.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having established himself at Little River Bridge, near Woodville, N. C., is prepared to make up all kinds of Cabinet Furniture to order, and to do every description of repairing, at the shortest notice and on the most agreeable terms.

He has on hand a large supply of Mahogany, Cherry, Poplar, Walnut and other materials for making Coffins. Also, a fine selection of Metalic Coffins. A neat hearse, gentle horse and careful driver, will be furnished when desired.

CALEB SIKES.

May 1, 1855—tf.

MILK LEG, DREADFUL ULCER—PALPITATION, WEAKNESS—MOTHER AND DAUGHTER CURED—HAMPTON'S TINCTURE TRIUMPHANT!

HUNDREDS OF OUR OWN CITIZENS, the Rich, the Poor, everywhere, bear the same TESTIMONY.

Read the following certificate from a lady, endorsed by Postmaster E. P. Cooper:

CAPON BRIDGE, Hampshire county, Va., March 1, 1854.

Mr. E. P. Cooper.—Dear Sir: Agreeable to your request, and my own desire to benefit the afflicted, I hereby certify the great relief I received from the use of HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE.

I was taken with a violent palpitation, or rather fluttering of the heart, which continued several days; it seemed though my heart had almost forgotten its office. The family became alarmed and procured a bottle of this valuable medicine, and before I had taken near one bottle of this valuable medicine, and before I had taken near one bottle of this TINCTURE OF HAMPTON'S I was entirely relieved.

This is the third instance of relief in my family by the use of this valuable medicine. Two or three years ago, I was laid up with ulceration of my ankle, from the effect of what is usually called a milk leg. I had lost all taste and appetite; and the sore which was some four inches up and down, and half-way around my ankle, rejected every effort to heal it, until I procured HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE, one bottle of which restored my health healed my ankle, and I am freer from swelling than the last thirty years.

Again, one of my daughters was very low from severe disentery, and when she began to sit up her feet commenced swelling which increased every day, to be very painful—she used a bottle of Hampton's Tincture; the pains were assuaged, the swellings subsided and her health returned—we kept her legs bandaged with strips of woollen until her strength returned.

I have been thus particular, that others under similar circumstances, might be induced to avail themselves of this remedy.

Yours with respect,
ELIZABETH EDWARDS.

I do hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with Mrs. Edwards, and can safely recommend the above statement to be correct.

E. P. COOPER, Postmaster.
Capon Bridge, Hampshire co., Va.

☞ Delicate ladies and children will please give it a trial.

REV. VERNON ESKRIDGE, U. S. N.

PORTSMOUTH, Va., Aug., 18, 1851.

MR. J. E. COUSH.—Sir, While I am in general opposed to Patent Medicines, candor compels me to state, that I have great confidence in the virtues of HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE. For several months past I have used it in my family, and in dispepsia, loss of appetite dizziness and general debility, with entire success. So far is my experience extends therefore, I take pleasure in recommending it to the afflicted, as a safe and efficient remedy.

I am respectfully yours
VERNON ESKRIDGE,
Chaplain U. S. N.

Portsmouth, Va., Aug. 18, 1852.

THE FEMALE SYSTEM.
LIVER COMPLAINT, DEBILITY.

Extract from James Harris, Esq's Letter, Alexandria, Va.

After speaking of wonderful cures on himself he says: "Mrs. H. has been suffering with the liver complaint and with debility, constant complaining, from weakness, through her whole system. She now enjoys better health than for thirty years, being entirely restored by the use of Hampton's Vegetable Tincture."

DISEASED SIDE, BREAST AND EYES.

Extract from a Letter from J. Grimes, Esq. Loudon county, Va.

"My wife has been for years afflicted with great weakness, pain in the breast, side and back; palpitation of the heart, feebleness of the nervous system, loss of appetite, complexion sallow; the sight of one eye almost gone, the other very weak. I am pleased to say, Hampton's Tincture has restored her to perfect health. Her eyes are as good now as ever they were.

RHEUMATISM THIRTY-EIGHT YEARS.

Mrs. E. Buswell, of Virginia, suffered from Rheumatism from her 12th to her 50th year of age; at times entirely helpless. Being wealthy she employed the best medical attention and tried many medicines, but was cured only by Hampton's Vegetable Tincture.

CHRONIC INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM.

The wife of Thomas M. Yeakle, 76 Pearl st. was a great sufferer for eight years. Restored to perfect health by Hampton's Vegetable Tincture.

MERCURIAL RHEUMATISM.

Mr. Jarret Plummer, 168 East Baltimore st. suffered with the disease intensely six years; could not sleep; dreadful ulcers formed on his limbs from which splinters of bones issued. His physicians pronounced him incurable; by Hampton's Vegetable Tincture was cured.

HEREDITARY SCROFULA.

A boy in the family of Hon. W. P. Thomas, once member of Congress from Kentucky, was a mass of sores from head to foot. His eyelid turned inside out, protruding over the eyeball so as to produce blindness. He was cured by Hampton's Vegetable Tincture.

DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS DISEASE, &c.

Mr. Wm. Oldham, of Baltimore Custom House suffered with these complaints for 18 month with both body and mind seriously affected he was cured by Hampton's Vegetable Tincture.

☞ HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE is the great purifier of the blood by its mild but powerful action on the stomach. Liver and Kidneys, will cure Dyspepsia, Cough, Asthma Bronchitis and Lung affections, Consumption Scrofula, Rheumatism, Gout, Pains in the Breast, Side and Back, Neuralgia, Fistular Piles Bowel Complaint, Worms, Nervous Debility with all diseases arising from impure blood, and as a Female Medicine it has no equal.

Sold by Dr. L. K. SAUNDERS, Elizabeth City; MORTIMER & MOWBRAY, Baltimore and by Druggists generally. je 6

GREAT FALL STOCK OF *BOOKS AND STATIONERY*

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

VICKERY & GRIFFITH,
No. 19 Main Street,
NORFOLK, VA.

WOULD call the attention of Booksellers Merchants, Teachers and Parents to their large and extensive stock of

BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

now in store which they offer for sale on the most reasonable and advantageous terms. A large portion of their Fall stock having been selected and purchased for cash by one of the firm from the largest manufacturers and publishers in the country, they are prepared to offer

SUCH INDUCEMENTS

to their friends and customers as will defy all competition.

Their stock consists of a general assortment of *SCHOOL, CLASSICAL, MEDICAL, LAW AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,*

in every department of Science, Literature and the Arts.

Their stock of *Blank Books* is very extensive, and embraces Ledgers, Journals, Record, Letter, Invoice, Cash, Memorandum Books, &c. The most complete and elegant assortment of Stationery to be found in the Southern country. Also, about one thousand Reams of Paper at unprecedented low prices.

V. & G. would request the Booksellers of Norfolk, Portsmouth and surrounding country to call and examine their stock before going North, and all who are in want of Books and Stationery, or any other article in their line of business, are requested to look in at their establishment, feeling confident that they will make permanent customers of all who may favor them with a call. o. 11

CABINET MAKING.

WE the subscribers having purchased the CABINET ESTABLISHMENT of CALES, STARKS, with his entire fixtures, materials, and stock of READY MADE FURNITURE and having secured the services of competent and experienced workmen, they beg leave to inform the public that they are now prepared to furnish or make to order any article in their line upon the most reasonable terms, upon the shortest notice, and in the highest finish and most approved patterns.

We are determined that our work shall lose nothing by comparison with the best northern manufacture, either in style, beauty or skill, and we therefore appeal to the public for not only a continuance, but an increase of the patronage that has been extended to our predecessor.

Metalic and other Coffins furnished upon the shortest notice.

T. PARR & CO.,
Elis. City, N. C.

jy 18, 1854

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.

HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

For diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, Secret Diseases, Strictures, Weaknesses, and all diseases of the sexual organs, whether in male or female, from whatever cause they may have originated, and no matter of how long standing.

If you have contracted the terrible disease which, when once seated in the system, will surely go down from one generation to another, undermining the constitution and sapping the very vital fluids of life, do not trust yourself in the hands of Quacks, who start up every day in a city like this, and fill the papers with glaring falsehoods, too well calculated to deceive the young and those not acquainted with their tricks. You cannot be too careful in the selection of a remedy in these cases.

The Fluid Extract Buchu has been pronounced by eminent physicians the greatest remedy ever known. It is a medicine perfectly pleasant in its taste, and very innocent in its action, and yet so thorough that it annihilates every particle of the rank and poisonous virus of this dreadful disease; and, unlike other remedies, does not dry up the disease in the blood.

Constitutional Debility, brought on by self-abuse, a most terrible disease, which has brought thousands of the human race to untimely graves, thus blasting the brilliant hopes of parents, and blighting in the bud the glorious ambition of many a noble youth, can be cured by this Infallible Remedy. And as a medicine which must benefit everybody, from the simply delicate to the confined and despairing invalid, no equal is to be found acting both as a cure and preventive.

Helmbold's Highly Concentrated

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.

For purifying the Blood, removing all diseases arising from excess of Mercury, exposure and imprudence in life, chronic constitutional disease, arising from an impure state of the Blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Tetter, Pimples on the Face, and all Scaly Eruptions of the Skin.

This article is now prescribed by some of the most distinguished physicians in the country, and has proved more efficient in practice than any preparation of Sarsaparilla yet offered to the public. Several cases of secondary Syphilis, Mercurial and Scrofulous diseases have entirely recovered in the incurable wards of our public institutions which had for many years resisted every mode of treatment that could be devised. These cases furnish striking examples of the salutary effects of this medicine in arresting some of the most inveterate diseases, after the glands were destroyed and the bones already affected.

NOTICE.—Letters from responsible Physicians and Professors of several Medical Colleges, and certificates of cures from patients will be found accompanying both preparations.

Prices—Fluid Extract of Buchu $1 per bottle or 6 bottles for $5.

Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla, $1 per bottle or 6 bottles for $5.—Equal in strength to one gallon of Syrup of Sarsaparilla.

Prepared and sold by H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist, 263, Chestnut street, near the Girard House, Philadelphia.

To be had of

And of Druggists and Dealers everywhere.

All letters directed to the Proprietor or Agent receive immediate attention. je 12—1y

WHOLESALE HARDWARE, CUTLERY AND GUN HOUSE.

1855. SPRING SUPPLIES, 1855.

MANUFACTURER'S AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF ENGLISH, AMERICAN AND GERMAN HARDWARE.

ALLYN, ROSE & CAPPS take pleasure in announcing to the merchants of Virginia and North Carolina that their spring supplies of Hardware are now arriving, by direct importation and from the manufacturers in this country. Their stock will be large and varied to suit the wants of the Country Merchants especially, and will be disposed of by wholesale at prices which shall be satisfactory in all respects to the purchaser.—A full and through examination is respectfully solicited from all, especially those who have been in the habit of going further north.

Our stock will comprise in part the following goods:

LEADING ARTICLES.

Axes, all patterns
Axes' and other make Shovels and Spades
Manure Forks, long and D handle
Cut, Wrought and Spike Nails
Anvils, Smith's Bellows, Sledge and Hand Hammers, Vices, Screw Plates, Stock and Dies, Pots, Ovens, Spiders, &c
Pen, Pocket and Table Cutlery, of Rogers', Wostenholm's and other makes
House Carpenter's Tools of every variety
Drawing Knives, 9 to 13 inches
Every variety of Locks, Hinges and Screws
Hand, Cross, Pit and Circular Saws
Every article connected with Saw Mills and Machinery in general.

THE WEEKLY HERALD.

The best General Newspaper in the World

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD is published every Saturday morning. Its contents embrace all the news of the great events of the day, reports of meetings, of the State Legislature, and of Congress; imports at public Documents; European and home correspondence; financial and commercial information, and editorials of general interest, that have appeared in the NEW YORK DAILY HERALD.

It is neatly printed, in clear type, on a large double quarto sheet of forty-eight columns—a book—a directory in itself—and forms one of the best and most valuable weekly newspapers in the world. The greatest care is taken to obtain the latest and most reliable intelligence of important movements in all parts of the world. No expense is spared for this purpose.

The subscription price is three dollars per annum payable in advance, or six pence per single copy. *Editors of Newspapers throughout the country are requested to act as agents. They will receive twenty-five per cent commision on all cash subscriptions.* Any person obtaining five or more subscribers will be allowed the same commission.

TERMS TO CLUBS.

For one copy of WEEKLY HERALD one year			$3 00
Five Copies	do.	do.	11 25
Ten	do.	do.	22 50
Fifteen	do.	do	33 75
Twenty	do.	do.	45 00
Twenty-five	do.	do.	56 25
Thirty	do.	do.	67 50
Thirty-five	do.	do.	78 75
Forty	do.	do.	90 00
Forty-five	do.	do.	101 25
Fifty	do.	do.	112 50

All letters to be addressed to James Gordon Bennett, proprietor and editor of the NEW YORK HERALD New York city.

Remittances must be made in funds current in this city.

Advertisements inserted in the WEEKLY HERALD for thirty cents per line.

B. M. HARWOOD, No. 66, High Street, Portsmouth, Va

MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF Cakes and Candies, and wholesale and retail dealer in all kinds of Fruits, Cigars, Snuff, smoking and chewing Tobacco, Catsups, Sauces, Pickles, Preserves, Mustard, Sardines, Olives, Anchovies, Capers, Sweet Oil, Maccaroni, Vermicelli, Toys, Fancy goods, Perfumery, Soaps, Combs, Fans, wood and willow Ware, Bird Cages, Glass Jars and Bottles, all sizes &c., &c., all of which will be sold as low, as at any other house in the State, and a discount of 5 per cent allowed on all Bills over $5. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. Orders from the Country accompanied with the cash, will meet the strictest and promptest attention

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